The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,9010.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BUTLER—KEATINGE—April 30th, at Mount Aboo, by the Rev. A. Miller, E. R. Butler, Esq., M. ., ivil Surgeon in Kattiawar, to Annie Harriet, eldest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel R. H. Keatinge, C. S. I., V. C., Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana.

DEATH.

WOODS—May 3rd, at the Hope Hall Hotel, Mazagon, of dysentery, Louisa, the beloved wife of Horatio T. Woods, Esq., R. N. R., Commander of the ship *Tennyson*, and daughter of the late Major J. Ward, M. N. I., H. E. I. C. S.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 530 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. M. TURNER, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 11th April, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF *via* KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will after 6th April next, despatch a Steamer every 14 days, to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

UP.

	May	
Leave Bombay	4 & 18	
,, Kurrachee	8	22
,, Guadur	9	23
,, Muscat	12	26
,, B. Abbas	14	28
,, Linga	15	29
		June
,, Bushire	18	1
,, Fao	19	2
Arrive Bussorah	20	3

DOWN.

	May	June
Leave Bussorah	23	6
,, Fao	[illegible]	0
,, Bushire	26	9
,, Linga	28	11
,, B. Abbas	30	13
	June	
,, Muscat	1	15
,, Guadur	3	17
,, Kurrachee	6	20
Arrive Bombay	9	23

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 740 tons, 160 H. P., Commander J. SANDERS, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th May, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
,, Carwar	16	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Mangalore	17	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Cannanore	18	,, Coconada	19
,, Calicut	18	,, Madras	23
,, Cochin	19	,, Pondicherry	
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Negapatam	24
,, Colombo	20	,, Galle	
,, Galle		,, Colombo	27
,, Negapatam	24	,, Tuticorin	28
,, Pondicherry		,, Cochin	29
,, Madras	27	,, Calicut	30
,, Coconada	29	,, Cannanore	1
,, Vizagapatam	30	,, Mangalore	1
,, Bimlipatam	30	,, Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander DICKENSON, will sail for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 15th May, at noon, calling at Vingorla if inducement offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

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THE A 1 Ship "TEMPEST," Captain HOULTON, will be despatched about the 15th May.

For light freight apply to

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FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(*To sail about 15th proximo.*)

THE A 1 Clipper Ship "DILBHUR," 1308 tons register, J. PURDY, Commander.

This Vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

Plans of the Cabin accommodation and further particulars may be obtained on application to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Dilbhur*.

Bombay, 14th April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Ship "SARAH," SOORD, Master, from Moulmein, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners of Ship *Sarah*.

Bombay, 28th April.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per "CITY OF LAHORE," arrived from Clyde, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo at once, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain HENDRY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.,
Agents Ship *City of Lahore*.

Bombay, 30th April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "PRINCE ALFRED," Captain THIRKELL, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain THIRKELL will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to the Office of the undersigned for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain THIRKELL, Ship *Prince Alfred*.

Bombay, 28th April 1868.

THE undersigned has this commenced business as an EXCHANGE BROKER.

H. B. MACCULLOCH.

Office No. 1 Rampart Row, 4th May 1868.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following PROPERTIES will be submitted for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in May next, unless previously disposed of privately:—

1. MALABAR HILL PROPERTY—measuring about 1,64,662 square yards, has been laid out in 17 building sites, in 7 of which there are large well-built Dwelling-houses with Stabling, &c. Will be sold as a whole or in separate lots.

2. CHOWPATTY PROPERTY—measuring about 7,419 square yards, which belonged formerly to MR. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay as No. ——

3. GIRGAUM PROPERTY—measuring about 18,258 square yards, at present used as the Company's Store-yard. There are a substantial Dwelling-house and several large Godowns in this property.

4. COLABA PROPERTY—measuring about 5,364 square yards, together with the large Dwelling-house &c., thereon, at present occupied by MR. CURSETJEE FURDONJEE.

Offers for the above Properties will be received by the undersigned, from whom all necessary information can be had on application.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators
JAMES RANKIN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 16th March 1868.

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LOYSEL'S URN-SHAPED PERCOLATOR now stands unrivalled as the only perfect system for making Tea and Coffee, either for private individuals, for Messes, Families, Hotels, Refreshment Rooms, Schools, Ships, &c. It is used already by upwards of 200,000 families and at most large establishments in the United Kingdom, as well as at the House of Lords, the House of Commons, the Clubs, (Reform, Conservative, Gresham, &c.), South Kensington Museum, London Tavern, St. James's Hall, Cremorne, Great Western Royal Hotel, and has received universal approbation wherever it has been used.

LOYSEL'S Urn-shaped Percolator is manufactured in Blocked Tin, in Copper Bronzed in Britannia Metal, and in Electro Plate; those imported by SOUNDY & Co. are all warranted, genuine, and are of excellent quality and workmanship.

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NOTICES.

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PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Hon. Agents, Cotton Supply Association.

NOTICE.—We have authorised MR. JOHN MUIRHEAD to sign for our Firm per procuration from THIS DATE.

Bombay, 4th May 1868. G. NICOLL & Co.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED) will be held at the Office of the Company, McLeod Road, Kurrachee, on WEDNESDAY the 6th May, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of altering the Articles of Association as follows:—

Clause 14.—To add to the Clause as it now exists by inserting after the words "now being carried on by the said Kurrachee Press Company" in the fifth line, the words "and to lease the Premises, Plant, Machinery, &c., of any other Press Company.

Clause 15.—To cancel this Clause, and in lieu thereof to substitute the following:—"The Company shall be managed by three Directors."

FLEMING & Co.

Kurrachee, 25th April 1868.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1809.

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CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,
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(*Opposite the Secretariate.*)

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Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.

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SALTS WITH SPOONS	7	to	9
CAKE BASKETS	30	to	40
SUGAR BASKETS	12	to	20
TOAST RACKS	15	to	20
MUSTARD POTS, SUGAR BASINS, CREAM JUGS.			
TABLE SPOONS AND FORKS, *Thread pattern, Fiddle pattern, Bead pattern, King's pattern*, in sets of one dozen, with Soup and Sauce Ladles, Gravy Spoons, Salt Spoons, Mustard Spoons, &c., to match	Rs.		Rs.
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NOTICES.

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½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Scarf Ring.
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½ ,, Under-Vests.	1 Umbrella.
1 ,, Fine White Cotton Socks.	1 Binocular Glass.
	1 Rug with Strap.
1 ,, Fine Colored do.	1 Dressing Bag.
1 ,, White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
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1 ,, Colored do. do.	1 Clothes Bag.
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By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

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☞ A large collection of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS of best qualities will be received by next Mail. Orders now registered.

NOTICES.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, (NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA).—The present Proprietor who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new management, affords to sojourners and residents in Bombay.

The present proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The proprietor hopes that the present management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises and attending to every thing in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

In fine, the proprietor begs to draw attention to the following taken from a large number of testimonials regarding his Hotel.

TESTIMONIALS.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility, and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

HUGH ROSE, G.C.B.,
Commander-in-Chief.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive.

R. NAPIER, K.C.B.,
Commander-in-Chief.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

R. B. MOORE, Lieut.-Col.

Mr. & Mrs. Lockett are much pleased with the respectability and order that prevails in this Establishment, and which in these respects is not to be equalled by any Hotel in Bombay.

H. B. LOCKETT, C. S.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—Call of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per share on both classes of Shares now Rs. 65-7-3 and Rs. 21-13-1 or £6 and £2 paid, making Rs. 87-4-4 and Rs. 43-10-2 or £8 and £4 per Share called up.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Proprietors of this Company holding Shares in India upon which Rs. 65-7-3 and 21-13-1 or £6 and £2 per Share have been already called up, are required to pay a further Call of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per Share upon both classes of Shares (making Rs. 87-4-4 and 43-10-2 or £8 and £4 per Share paid) on or before the 28th May next, at the New Bank of Bombay (Limited), and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 28th May, the holders of the Shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their Shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will, nevertheless, be chargeable with interest upon the arrears, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture under the Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.

A Circular Letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each Shareholder.

The option of paying in full (the remaining Rs. 130-14-7 and Rs. 174-8-9 or £12 and £16 per Share respectively) upon any portion of their Shares, is continued to the Shareholders; and a letter authorizing the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at this office.

HARRY RIVERS, Major Genl., R.E.,
Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 2nd April 1868.

THOMAS BEAR'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO,
TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.
SWEET AS THE ROSE.

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his Manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco,
,, Bird's-eye ,,
,, Cut Cavendish.
,, Returns Tobacco.
York River ,,
Carolina Rose.
Golden Gem.

Havana Tobacco.
Persian ,,
Latakiah ,,
Oronoko ,,
Imperial ,,
Smoking Mixture.
Jewel of Ophir

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish, Honey dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheroots Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world

Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

KOUSAINE COMPANY'S TEAS.—Just received, at the Godowns of the undersigned 4 Meadow Street, a consignment of these fine HIMALAYAN TEAS.

SOUCHONG, in boxes of 10 and 5 pounds;—also in 2 pound packets.

KOUSAINE MIXTURE.—Ditto—Both at Rs. 2-8 per pound.—Cash.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Agents Kousaine Tea Company.

BOMBAY AND COAST COFFEE PLANTATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 7-8, (RUPEES SEVEN and ANNAS EIGHT) per SHARE, will be paid to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of this Company, No. 24 Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY next, the 18th inst., between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, and on every FOLLOWING WEDNESDAY during the the same hours.

Shareholders who have not yet sent in their Allotment Letters and Share Certificates for registration and examination are requested to do so without delay.

J. A. J. SHAW, Liquidator.

Bombay, 12th March 1868.

EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—The purity and delicacy of this preparation have procured for it an ever increasing sale for the past TWENTY YEARS. As a nutritious dietetic for invalids predisposed to biliary derangement, it is, of its kind, unequalled. IN INDIA, it is found particularly useful as a morning beverage, producing none of that nervous irritation, and periodical derangement of the stomach so commonly complained of by those whose 'Chota hasri' is a cup of Tea or Coffee. At once palatable, refreshing, and nutritious, it combines in itself all the qualities most desirable in a beverage which, at so early an hour, may either increase or destroy the ability for proper performance of the business of the day.

Sold in Sealed Canisters of 1 lb. or 2 lb. each at per lb. Cash Rs. 1-8; Credit Rs. 2-0.

Agents: TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Bombay and Poona.

MORDAN'S PENCIL CASES—

16 CARAT GOLD.
Plain, Fluted, Engine-turned, or Engraved.
STANDARD SILVER.
Plain, Fluted, Engine-turned, or Engraved.
IVORY.
Gold, or Silver, Mounted.
Breguet Pencil.
(Spiral or spring movement.)
Breguet Telescope Pen and Pencil.
Telescope Pen and Pencil.
Double Slide Pen and Pencil.
Ditto ditto with Penknife.

A very extensive assortment of the above from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 100, on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

LOSS OF HAIR, arising from weakness of the vessels of the scalp, may be cured by the use of MR. ERASMUS WILSON'S HAIR WASH. To Ladies after confinement, or in the spring and fall of the year, it is invaluable, being a remedy, at once real and exceedingly pleasant in use. Prepared from the original prescription by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ROBERT LEACH, formerly of Bombay and Calcutta, in the employment of MR. PERCIVAL WAITE, has not been heard of by his Family since October 1866. Complexion fair, eyes and mouth drooping, slight moustache and whiskers, height 5 ft. 7½ inches. Whoever will give any information of him since the above date to "W. G.," care of this paper, will confer a great favour on his Family, and if necessary be awarded.

18th April 1868.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER IN BOMBAY.—Samples of MOULE'S EARTH CLOSETS have been landed, and Gentlemen are solicited to call at our Offices, in Dean Lane, any week day between 4 and 5 P. M. to inspect them. No Bungalow can be properly furnished without an Earth Closet. Orders will be registered for them by

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOW OPENED—THE TEMPERANCE COFFEE AND DINING ROOMS, Bell Lane, Fort, by the Proprietress I. BRYSON.

A private Room for Ladies.
A private entrance with Female Attendance.
Private Board and Residence.
Charges exceedingly moderate to suit the times.
Soups always ready.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilbhur* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

Now in stock—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST, SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS', and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Fashionable Millinery, kept up by supplies received Overland.

Ladies' own Materials made up.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS EXECUTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND PUNCTUALITY

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to, which must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

BROACH EXHIBITION.
OF
AGRICULTURE, ARTS, AND MANUFACTURES.

Patron.

His Excellency the Right Honourable SIR WILLIAM ROBERT SEYMOUR VESEY FITZGERALD, K.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay.

President.

Alexander Rogers, Esq., Revenue and Police Commissioner Northern Division.

Vice-Presidents.

T. C. Hope, Esq., Collector of Surat, C. M. Hogg, Esq. acting Sub-Collector, Broach.

IT is intended to open the EXHIBITION in December next, the exact date will be notified in future Advertisements.

The Committee will be glad to receive applications for space from intending Exhibitors as early as possible.

Forms of demand for space and Prospectuses can be obtained from the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary,
Broach Exhibition Committee.

28th April 1868.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2 APOLLO STREET. (Established under the auspice of Government and the Ice Committee, with the view of ensuring continuous supplies of AMERICAN ICE at cheap and uniform rates.)

This Ice House already enjoys a very extensive patronage among the Ice-consumers in Bombay, and its vicinity, as well as at the out-stations, who evidently see their own interest in supporting an undertaking that ensures them continuous supplies of this very necessary article at a cheap and uniform price, in lieu of uncertain supplies and fluctuating prices.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT WITH THE ICE COMMITTEE.—The terms of agreement with the Ice Committee that are favourable to the Ice-consumers, are,—

1st.—"That the lessees bind themselves in the most stringent manner to keep up a constant supply of American Ice.

2nd.—"That the selling price shall never in any event exceed an anna per pound."

OUT-STATION ORDERS.—Orders from out-stations particularly attended to, whether received by Mail or Telegraph, and Ice will be despatched up-country or down the coast in locked boxes (especially made for the purpose) if required.

CREDIT ACCOUNTS.—Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Credit Accounts opened, for the convenience of constituents, as well as to ensure their receiving the quantity of Ice ordered, which is by no means certain (in very many cases) when native servants, peons, &c., are sent with Cash in hand.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.—Particular attention is paid to the prompt execution of orders for the Shipping in Harbour. Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Accounts opened with Commanders of Steamers as well as Shipmasters generally.

HOURS OF DELIVERY.—From 6 A.M. until 6 P.M. during the week, and from 6 until 10 A.M. Sundays. *In cases of illness, at any hour, day or night.*

FORM OF ADDRESS.—All communications should be addressed to "The Managers, Government Ice House," No. 2, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CARR BROTHERS
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS,
HABIT MAKERS,
SOLA HAT MANUFACTURERS,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Have a stock of every description of material, selected by their London firm, with an intention to surpass in quality and design that of any other house in India.

COATINGS.

Comprising Diagonal Stripes, Check and Fancy Silk mixed in all the newest patterns, and of unexceptionable quality not to be surpassed in England.

Paramattas, Alpaccas, Camlets, Flannels, &c. &c.

TROUSERINGS.

Our stock exceeds 20,000 yards, and is well worthy of an inspection. It comprises every description of Factures Color, and design; and our Trousers being cut and made under the strict superintendence of a thoroughly competent man, Gentlemen may rely upon superior fit and workmanship.

DRILLS.

Without exception, the largest assortment in India, in white and all colours, plain and fancy, and warranted to be of pure Linen.

American and Kakee Drills.

WAISTCOATINGS.

Marsalla, Diamond Quilting, White Commodore, Duck Imperial Drills, and a large variety of fancy Waistcoatings.

Messrs. CARR BROTHERS

Beg to annex a List of Goods just received per ex *Baroda*.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

In all the newest shape and latest fashions.
BEST QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
EX QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
LOW CROWNED BLACK SILK HATS.
BEST QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
EX QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
LOW CROWNED DRAB SHELL HATS.
DRAB AND BLACK FANCY FELT HATS in all the latest styles.

THE CLANSMAN BONNET.
THE GLENGARY Do.
THE BALMORAL Do.

SILK SCARFS.

Fancy Gauze Windsor.
,, Coloured Eglinton.
,, Glace Eglinton.
,, Scotch Cambric Eglinton.
The Fancy Windsor.
Ring Scarf.

The Washing Silk Scarf.
Check Twill Scarf.
Plain Colored Zephyr.
Tartan Scarfs.
Striped Ottawan; and
Black and White and Fancy Dress Ties.

SHIRT FRONTS.

Some very elegant Embroidered, Worked, and Frilled Fronts for Dress Shirts, ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 18 each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Saxony Flannel Shirts.
Silk and Wool Shirts.
Amgola Shirts.
Tweed Shirts.
All Wool Shirts.
London made Shirts.
India Gauze under Shirts.

COLLARS.

The Oxford.
,, Improved Carlton.
,, Opera.
,, Grosvenor.
,, Cavalier.
,, Persigny.

The Challenge.
,, Daisy.
,, Hyde Park.
,, Olympic.
,, Colonial; and
,, Continental.

GLOVES GLOVES!!!

Florence White Kid.
Piquet Drabs and Slates.
Drab Buckskin Tilbury.
White do. do.

PRINTED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS
From Rs. 14 to Rs. 30 per dozen.
WHITE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
Rs. 10 to Rs. 14 per dozen.

IVORY COLLAR STUDS, LINKS, AND FANCY SOLITAIRE VEST BUTTONS.

GUOYAT'S PATENT BRACES.

SCARFS,
JUST RECEIVED.
Largest Assortment in Bombay.

50 dozen Silk Scarfs at Rs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 each to select from.

Inverness Capes and Flannel Sleeping or Travelling Suits, ready made, always on hand.

Terms Strictly Cash.

CARR BROTHERS,
No. 17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY,
46, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON,
and 8, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—NOTICE TO DEFAULTING CONTRIBUTORIES.—NOTICE is hereby given that on all CALLS not paid on or before the 22nd instant, INTEREST will be charged at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from due date, and legal proceedings will be commenced against all defaulters without further or other Notice.

G. F. RIMINGTON,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,—The undersigned has been appointed AGENT to the above Company for the districts of Surat, Broach, Baroda, and Ahmedabad, and all Policy-holders in these districts are requested to pay their Premia through him. Inquiries from intending Assurers will meet with prompt attention. All Communications to be addressed to

28th April 1868. JAMES GREAVES, Broach.

NOW IN THE PRESS.
To be Ready Shortly,
GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY
CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co

RIMMEL'S IHLANGIHLANG, or the Flower of Flowers, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Tea Flowers, Coffee Flowers, and other delicious perfumes.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, superior to any Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitory purposes.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER of unequalled quality.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, WINDSOR, HONEY, and other Toilet Soaps highly beneficial to the skin.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER CRACKERS, SCENT WATCHES, and other amusing devices for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S DINNER-TABLE FOUNTAIN, to replace the Rose Water Salver. Price, Silver-plated £1 10s.

Sold by all Perfumery Dealers in the world.

RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; 128, Regent Street, London; and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORIENTAL EXCHANGE AND TIFFIN ROOMS.

BELOW LINDLEY AND WARREN'S STUDIO,
APOLLO STREET, FORT.

REFRESHMENTS of every description of the best quality always ready.

Ale, Wines, Spirits, &c., of superior quality only, and invariably served with Ice.

Separate sitting rooms with clean and careful attendance.

Bread and Cheese.
Cold Ham and Mutton.
Fresh Oysters.
Ice Creams.
Sardines.

Tea and Coffee.
Sandwiches.
Sausages.
Cold Drinks.
Cakes, &c. &c.

LUNCH FROM 1 TILL 3 P. M. DAILY.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the Fort and to the Commanders and Officers of vessels in harbour, the "Oriental" will be found the best and the most convenient of any other place for obtaining wholesome refreshments and drinks at all times and at a moment's notice.

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH.

OPEN DAILY FROM 7 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

BOXER CARTRIDGES
FOR
SNIDER RIFLE.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., ·577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; ·500 (or half-inch) bore; and ·451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty,) of all three sizes, picked with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, ·450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES, for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M, 9 M, and 7 M, bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Water proof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON W. C.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—In compliance with a Requisition made in writing, and dated the 31st day of March last, signed by the required number of SHAREHOLDERS holding the required number of Shares, as provided for by Section 46 of the Articles of Association of the Company, which has been submitted to the Directors of the Company requesting them to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS to consider the acts of the Directors relative to the late Secretaries and Mr. Schiller, and to decide as to the legality of the action at law now being proceeded with against those Gentlemen, and also to consider such other matters as may be brought before them and in accordance with the opinion of the Advocate General taken upon the question, as to the length of time that should be allowed in the notice convening the Meeting, and which opinion is as follows:—

"As I read the 48th Section, the word 'convene' must "be taken as equivalent to give notice of and consequently "a Meeting need not actually be held within 21 days from "the date of the requisition, the time named in the notice "should be reasonable, and considering that the object of "fixing that time at three months would be to give every "registered Shareholder an opportunity of recording his "vote on a matter of vital importance, I think three "months would not be an unreasonable time, it would give "the opportunity of communicating with absent Share-"holders and obtaining their proxies."

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS is hereby convened to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of July next, for the purposes stated in the above Requisition.

By order of the Directors,
W. A. SHEPPARD,
Provisional Secretary.

Calcutta, 17th April, 1868, No. 6, Bankshall Street.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent. Marines, changing and animated groups. Views for Albums.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.,

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.
BOMBAY AND LOCLE SWITZERLAND
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND OPTICIANS.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Pugal.)

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

NOTICES.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS, just to hand a fresh consignment of solid Mahogany SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOS, with recent improvements.

These Pianos are without doubt the best for India ever manufactured, they give universal satisfaction.

Illustrated and descriptive Circular sent free by post on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

DANCHELL'S PATENT POCKET FILTERS.

This is a most useful invention, which will be found a great boon by every person who travels.

It is a small Filter to which an India Rubber Tube with an Ivory Mouth-piece is attached. The whole fits into a round Japanned box 4 inches by 2¼ inches. Price Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 5.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

BEST BRONZED PATENT THERMOTERION, for keeping Food Warm in the Nursery, Sick Chamber, or when Travelling.

This is an invention which does away with the trouble and expense of Nursery Lamps by the use of hotwater which is prevented cooling by means of a double casing. The food is contained in a glass which being placed in the Thermoterion and shut in is kept Warm for about 10 hours. With two extra glasses Rs. 10.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE NEW MINIATURE SALT CELLARS.—A choice selection of Miniature Salt Cellars with Spoons, of the newest patterns, in best Silver Plate, particularly adapted for presentation:

		Rs.	As.
Four Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.			
Plain beaded pattern	Rs.	25	0
Engraved and beaded pattern	,,	28	0
Chased and beaded pattern	,,	30	0
Rustic Pattern (4 buckets and shovels)	,,	30	0
Six Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.			
Shell Pattern (a shell supported by 3 dolphins)	Rs.	35	0
Engraved and beaded pattern	,,	38	0
Chased and beaded, *larger size*	,,	50	0

N. B.—The above prices are for Cash with Order.

SOUNDY, & Co.

Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.—The EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR is justly esteemed the most perfect Binocular that has been produced. Each Sight-glass consists of Three Lenses, and each Object-glass of Three Lenses also, consequently there are Twelve Lenses contained in each Binocular, and by which the greatest possible power and the largest field of vision are obtained. The Emperor's Binocular is also admirably adapted for use at Night.

The Casing is of Metal, firmly covered with specially prepared Leather. The Focus-glasses are regulated by a screw adjustment and moveable shades protect the Object-glasses from glare, rain, &c. Each Binocular is fitted in a strong Patent Leather Case, with Shoulder Strap and Buckle complete, the whole being contained within a very small space. Price—Eighty Rupees.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY, containing about 114,000 words, and about 3,000 Illustrations. Handsomely Bound with Russia back and corners, in Two quarto Volumes. Rs. 42, or say Four Guineas.

It is impossible to over-rate the utility and importance of this unequalled work.

OBSOLETE WORDS have been carefully preserved for the illustration of our earlier writer.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC WORDS have been largely augmented, and their meanings revised by professional persons in the several departments to which the words have reference.

DEFINITION OF WORDS has been amplified on [illegible] principles.

PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS has been thoroughly [illegible] according to the usage of our best Scholars, and the practice of our most eminent and cultivated Orators and Speakers.

ETYMOLOGY has been improved by the corrections of the most recent philological investigations.

QUOTATIONS are employed to show the various shades of meaning of words as modified by context.

SYNONYMS are given in their most extended form.

ILLUSTRATIONS, about 3,000 in number, are given where it is feared that verbal description would fail to convey a clear impression.

SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale Importers.

Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE PATENT CONTINUOUS ASCENDING SYPHON, PURE CHARCOAL FILTER.

The most perfect Purifier of Water ever invented.

To explain the principles on which the Continuous Ascending Syphon Filter is constructed, it is necessary in the first place to remark, that in filtering water, the impurities must remain in the crevices and pores of the filtering material, and that ultimately these will be filled up, and the whole become clogged, so as not to allow the water to pass. In order to lessen this inconvenience as much as possible, it is necessary to prevent such foreign matters from entering, as can be got rid of otherwise; and, secondly, to afford the greatest facility for removing impurities which may be intercepted within the filter. These two points are most essential in the construction of a filter; so much so, indeed, that much of its real value depends upon them The choice of material is by no means a matter of indifference, but to believe that it is the only needful consideration, as is so frequently represented, is a decided mistake.

The first of these essentials has been obtained in the continuous filter by means of a system of ascending currents, by which the suspended impurities are separately precipitated outside the filter, whilst those only which are held in solution actually pass into the filtering material, the water being purified from these in the act of ascension. The second essential is attained by an arrangement for permitting the filtering material to be easily removed, and after cleansing to be as easily replaced.

The Cistern Filter, fitted in 7 gallon Brown Stone Jar. Rs. 30.

Price complete with Fittings, without Jar, packed in a Hamper. Rs. 25.

Extract from the *Times*, 19th August, 1865:—"Cholera is induced by foul water, and may be entirely avoided by taking care to drink none but the purest water."

These Filters yield about half-a-gallon of Water per minute.

Pocket Filters, same principle. Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 5.

Illustrated Catalogues, showing the principle of these Filters, can be had free on application.

SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale Importers.

Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. EDWIN PENNELL in our firm CEASED on the 23RD MARCH last.

Bombay, 23rd April 1868. LAWRENCE & Co.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Liver-Stables Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthon Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a hair.—Carges moderate. Terms cash in advance.

ROSSELET & Co
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS
OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on MONDAY next, the 4th proximo, for the conveyance of from one thousand to twelve hundred tons of COAL hence to Kurrachee by squarerigged Vessels.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

DYE! DYE!! DYE!!!:—ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, &c., will dye 20 yards of Ribbon in 10 minutes.

Ask for JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES.

Magenta. Green Canary Purple.
Mauve. Orange. Cerise. Blue.
Violet. Crimson. Black. Pink.
Scarlet. Brown.

Price Sixpence per bottle.

These Dyes will be found useful for Dyeing articles of Woollen or Silk manufacture; also Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper; for tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of Chemists in the United Kingdom and Colonies. Wholesale of Patent Medicine Vendors.

BEAUTY! VARIETY! LUSTRE!

JUDSON'S CELEBRATED
DYE POWDERS AND CRYSTALS
are soluble in hot water, and do not spot.

Victoria, Rose, Magenta, and Violet 1s. 6d. per oz. bottle

Roseine. Purple. Blue. Crimson. Red.
Magenta. Violet. Green. Canary. Orange.
Fuchsine. Mauve. Brown. Scarlet. Phosphines

The wonderous beauty of these Chemical dyes is calculated to produce a revolution in the tinctorial art—for the dyeing of wool, silk, cotton, feathers, &c., they are invaluable. The attention of professional dyers is particularly requested. Bottles 1 oz. and 1 lb. each with full directions for use.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or wholesale of the proprietors.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19A, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Liberal terms to dealers. A complete list of 100 New dyes on application.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Elphinstones advanced from 630 to 670; Back Bays from 520 to 545; Bombay Press from 1,475 to 1,500; United Victorias from 970 to 985 per share; Mazagons close at 640; New Bank of Bombay at 5½ premium; Old do. 78. Government Securities:—Fours 91½, Fives 1077/8, Fives and a half 112½. Market excited.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1,75 prshare
1,045,000	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay..	78 per share
1,000,000	500	375	....	Ditto Ditto New.	5½ p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank.	102 pershare
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 pershare.
2,080,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China. In	185pershare.
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	5 pershare.
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	270 p ct pm.
1,000,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte Paris...	Nomina
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London...	No quot.
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular London & China Ba.	18¼ p. sh.
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank....	63p.ct.
1,000,000	250	125	8 pct.	National Bank of India	123 ex. div.
1,500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank.....	435 p.s
	200	200	....	Royal Bank of India	83 p.s
	010	052	....	Guzerat Bank	65 [ni.

SHIPPING COMPANIES

500,000	5,000	3,500	....	Bombay Ship Co.....	2,100 per
260,000	2,500	2,500	26	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	430per share
800,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co...	2,375per share
169,000	4,000	2,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	1,000 pershare
150,000	500	500	....	Viegas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	120 pershare
....	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited. ..	100 per sha

LAND COMPANIES

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	545 per sh.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co.	676 sh.
1,080,000	1,000	400	....	New Do. ...	105 per sh.
2,000,000	10,000	4,180	....	Frere Land Co. ..	145 per sh.
100,000	5,000	4,100	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	640 per sh
....	2,000	1,300	25 p.s	Port Canning.. ..	340
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co...	985

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	70 per sh.
1,200,000	400	130	....	Financial Asso. of India and China	69 per sh.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	..	6 percent
Mercantile Bills..	..	8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36 1842-43 1854-55	91½
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	107½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	112½
Five and a half per cent.	..	112½
Municipal 6 percent. Loan	..	111½.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ..	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolus ..	,, 290
Mexican Dollars..	,, 220
German Crowns ..	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 108-8
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English..	,, 10-9

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, on the 2nd May 1868:—

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital paid up.....................Rs.	48,24,504
Genl. Treasury Balance.......................... ,,	15,86,384
Deposits at Head Office.......................... ,,	1,79,70,210
Deposits at Branches............................. ,,	11,32,378
Bank Post Bills outstanding..................... ,,	20,910
	Rs. 2,55,34,386

ASSETS.

Loans at Head Office and Branches on Government Securities and Bullion......Rs.	7,05,950
Credit Account at Do. on do....... ,,	21,24,652
Bills Discounted at do.......................... ,,	60,35,150
Dead Stock .... ,,	15,587
Stamps .... ,,	4,368
Balances with Agents & Correspondents... ,,	22,96,915
Government Securities .... ,,	14,42,940
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office ...... ,,	1,08,24,275
Do. do. at Branches ...... ,,	20,84,549
	Rs. 2,55,34,386

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL, APRIL 28.

The demands for Government Securities continue steady and prices have again advanced. The transactions reported were at the following rates:—Upwards of 2 lakhs of 4 per cents at Rs. 7-0, and about a lakh and half at Rs. 6-14 discount. 5½ per cents at Rs. 13-2 and 13-4 premium. 5 per cents of 1856-57 are quoted higher.

Purchases of Bank of Bengal shares were made, for investment orders, at Rs. 1,787½ each

Large and small lots of National Bank shares were bought, by different parties, at Rs 128.

A small number of Simla Bank shares was purchased, in execution of a country order, at Rs. 580 per share of Rs. 500 paid up.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s shares changed hands at Rs. 5.0.

The transactions reported in Port Canning Land, Investment, &c, shares were of 2 at Rs. 350 each, and a few at Rs. 365 each for cash, and a time-bargain for 21 shares at Rs. 380 each, to be delivered in 3 weeks.—*Daily News.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 4.

LeGeyt, Captain, 2nd Political Agent, Kattywar, on sick leave, from England.

Simmons, Lieutenant, R. E., on privilege leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 4.

Morton, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Kurrachee.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—4TH MAY.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London..............	£3 10s. 0d.	£2 15s. 0d.
,, Liverpool...........	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.	£1 5s. 0d.
By Overland Route	....	£8 0s. 0d. to £8 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	Rs. 17 per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
May 4	Suez	Dawson......	Calcutta. Feb. 13.
	Rohilla,	Hughes, ..	Liverpool Dec. 19.
	Elizabeth Fry ..	——	Liverpool Dec. 31.
	M.S Elphinston(s)	Dupy	Goa, May 2nd.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
May 4	Penang (s)	Taunton	P. Gulf via Kurrachee
	Berwickshire	Rowen	Singapore.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Mensoory*, Laurensen, to Chittagong.

Ship *Cold Stream*, Ponsonby, to Coconada.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *Robert Morrison*, to London.

Ship *Edwin Fox*, to London.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR MAY,
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA
May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
A specific for the cure of
Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c.

It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable.

In bottles, large, medium and small.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c. &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver.

They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA with the greatest success.

Prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—
Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co.,
(Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort) POONA.
And of all the principal firms in India and the Colonies.

TO BE LET, till the end of the Monsoons, a well furnished BUNGALOW, standing close to the Sea in one of the best positions on the west side of Malabar Hill. Possession on the 27th inst. Apply to "T. C. G.," *Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICE.—Landed Property with Bungalow and Outhouses, of the undersigned, situated at Dadur, near the Hussaly Tank, No. 184, measuring about 4,583 square yards, will be sold by PUBLIC SALE on SATURDAY the 9th May next at 3 P. M., at the said premises.
F. A. VIEGAS.
Cavel, No. 16, Bombay, 1st May 1868.

SALE BY AUCTION.—Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY the 9th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., at Falkland Road, opposite to Lyewalla Cottages, a partable STEAM ENGINE, by Clayton, 15 Horsepower. Six STONE CRUSHING MACHINES, adapted for preparing Road Metal. Can be inspected at the same place.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

THE OFFICE of the undersigned in THIS DAY REMOVED from PARELL to the BUNGALOW lately occupied by MR. CRAWFORD, Auctioneer, opposite the G. I. P. Railway Stores, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon.
S. A. MUSGRAVE,
Engineer and Contractor.
4th May 1867.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, No. 5 Meadow Street, on THURSDAY the 21st instant at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

To receive the Directors' Report and the Balance Sheet made up to 31st December last.

To elect an Auditor in the room of Mr. S. Read, who retires, but is eligible for re-election:

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 5, Meadow Street, Bombay, 4th May 1868.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).

The Directors beg to inform the SHAREHOLDERS that the MEETING, which has been convened by a section of the Shareholders for the 1st day of May next, is an ILLEGAL MEETING, and that the Directors are advised by the Advocate General not to attend such Meeting. All Resolutions which may be passed at such Meeting cannot therefore be binding upon the present Board or the Shareholders of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
W. A. SHEPPARD.
Calcutta, 28th April 1868. Provisional Secretary.
(True Copy.)
TALUCKCHUND MANOKCHUND.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "STAFFORDSHIRE," Captain EWING, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to produce their Bills of Lading, sign the Average Bond, and pay a deposit upon their respective Consignments of Goods and the Freight thereon; also to despatch Boats to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at their risk and expense.
STENHOUSE & Co.,
4th May 1868. Agents Ship *Staffordshire.*

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.

Proprietor.—Mr. Vaniaekrow Juggonathjee Sunkersett.
Sole Lessee—His Extravagancy Dave Carson, D. C. M.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.
WEDNESDAY, 6TH MAY,
MOST POSITIVELY
THE LAST NIGHT BUT THREE,
for the
BENEFIT
MR. W. BURTON,
under the peculiar Patronage of
PALLONJEE PESTONJEE,
of the
ROYAL ADELPHI.

MR. DAVE CARSON takes much pleasure in setting aside the above night for the Benefit of his coadjutor, Mr. W. Burton, and takes this opportunity to thank that Gentleman for the able manner in which he has rendered his services, and he trusts the public of Bombay will recognize the deserving merits of the *Beneficiare* and award him a Bumper.

On this occasion the Programme will contain
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, QUARTETTES, COMIC AND LOCAL SONGS, BURLESQUE SKETCHES.
DANCES, etc,
and
OLD PALLONJEE'S
First and Last Appearance in Public.
DAVE CARSON
Will appear in his Original Eccentric Characteristic Impersonation of
GRANDFATHER BEN,
OR
INDIA SIXTY YEARS AGO.

PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.
MEDLEY OVERTURE—SELECTED,.Dave Carson's Minstrels.
OPENING CHORUS—(Joy, joy, Freedom to-day)—Company.
KISS ME MOTHER ERE I DIE......Mr. W. Burton.
BONES'S COURTSHIP ....Dave Carson.
I'LL MEET THEE IN THE LANE....Mr. S. Herberte.
DANCE JUBILEE .... ,, G. Southam.
QUARTETTE (*Dreaming of Angels*) Messrs. Carson, Burton, Herberte, and Southam.

First Part will conclude with the Original and Descriptive Song, showing the troubles of a Traveller in India, entitled,
THE DAK GHARRIE,
BY
DAVE CARSON.
An Interval of Ten Minutes.

PART SECOND.
FAVORITE SCOTCH BALLAD, *Castles in the air* Mr. W. Burton.
MR. G. SOUTHAM
Will appear for the third time in his Original Character of the
RAW RECRUIT.
VIOLIN SOLO..............................SOUVENIR BELLINI,
MONSIEUR SEMELADIS.
BALLAD,—"TYROLIENNE," HUMMEL
MADEMOISLLE SAMELADIS
To Conclude Part Second
DAVE CARSON
will appear in his Original Characteristic Impersonation of
GRANDFATHER BEN,
OR
INDIA SIXTY YEARS AGO.

PART THIRD
will Conclude the Evening's Entertainment with the Laughable Burlesque Scene, entitled,
THE GERMAN ARTIST,
OR
CHEAP PHOTOGRAPHY IN BOMBAY.
HERR SCHPITZPOOR, *Operator*, ...Mr. W. Burton.
SAM, *a Saucy Domestic*, ...Mr. G. Southam.
JAKE DIBSEY, *a Griffin*, ...Dave Carson.
Terminating with a Grand Display of
FIREWORKS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle........................ Rs. 5
Stalls .... ,, 3
Upper Circle......................... ,, 2
Pit .... ,, 1

A printed list of the CONUNDRUMS sent to compete for the Prizes on WEDNESDAY, April 29th, will be presented to each Visitor to the Theatre.

Books containing a selection of the Songs, including the "Bengalee Baboo" and the "Dak Gharrie," may be had at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.—*Price*: ONE RUPEE.

Tickets may be obtained at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where also Seats may be secured.
Doors open at 8;
Trouble begins at 8.45 P. M.
THE AGONY WILL TERMINATE WHEN ALL'S OVER

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1868.

THE disingenuous special pleading for the cause of female stupidity, which the *Hindu Patriot* recently set up, on the basis of a comparison between Mr. Justice Phear's remarks respecting the relative conditions of English and Indian women, and those which the *Saturday Review* chronically deposits, concerning the former, is an apt illustration of that Brummagem civilization, which the forcing progress has almost necessarily introduced into India. The writer places his wife, subservient and respectful (through ignorance) side by side with the most degraded of English women, and with what are called fast girls—taking the *Review's* most acid depiction of the most offensive type of the latter, as his model—and then professes himself unable to see what would be his gain, if he were to place his women upon a level in the scale of civilization, with the position of such as these. It is impossible to believe that the writer did not know that he was writing dishonestly. We might as well turn to Mr. Whalley, or the pestilent fanatic Murphy, and ask if *they* were specimens of Christian love? The cases would be nearly parallel. From the papers he might gather that Mr. Whalley was a foolish, bigoted infractor of the chief principles of his faith, and that Murphy was a savage, impudent, and vulgar copy of him, and he might place them beside the learned and charitable among his own faith, and say where is the superiority? Yet he would have known that, in Bishop Cotton, under his very eyes, he would have had a type readier to hand, whose life and works have been passed and worked beneath his own observation, and exposed to his own testing. So with English women. The writer from his own knowledge of them, in this country, must have known also that they of whom he read in the *Saturday Review*, were not, except in some small proportion, such as they whom he beheld around him in the Indian metropolis. The refinement, the courage, the devotion to their families, the intelligence which enables them to act for themselves, which distinguishes the bulk of English women, of the class to which the Saturday's philippics refer, could not have been unknown to him, any more than the courage, and strength of our men, and the indefatigable energy, and inventiveness of our merchants. But the hot-bed education of the men of young India—crammed into them, as it is, unaccompanied by the digestive influence of an early contact with a world around them composed of those of higher attainments, more cultured judgments, more matured experience than themselves—and wanting in that one great preparative process, the refining and ballast-giving teaching which, in Europe, a child acquires at its mother's knee—leads to a contempt for a Parnassus so readily climbed, in the sense of finding themselves upon peaks which are high enough to shed a sort of lustre upon them, and which are higher than those to which their neighbours have attained. They can read, write, and cipher, and they know something of history, so far as artificially acquired facts go—of a prominence easy to remember—but of an interest too faint, as a rule, to lead to deeper research, and reflection and deduction therefrom;—the same of geography and the elements of natural science,—and they have not found the matter difficult to accomplish. Then say they "We, the Hindoos, (meaning their own circle) are educationally as refined as yourselves; whereas we do not present to the world such a social picture of crime, extravagance, and religious animosity, and the rest of it such as we weekly read in your own newspapers exist in England. Your Queen is good and virtuous, you tell us. Well, your papers complain of her neglect of her State duties, through a selfish nourishing of a grief which your Christian doctrines ordain that you should submit to with resignation, almost with joy. Then your Prince of Wales, is he not called Prince Regent the second? and does he not spend his time with buffoons, listening to songs in which we certainly cannot see anything to amuse rational creatures? And your House of Lords, which neglects its privileges, and is fruitful in scandal,—and your House of Commons, which is by your own confession, led by an impudent impostor; and your Church, which half of you would pull down, and which is in part ruled over by prelates, who dispute its doctrines,—and your men of commerce, whom you boast of so freely, but who have recently had occasion to take counsel together, how to prevent the name becoming synonymous with rogue; and your national customs, horse-racing for example, a universal passion among you, yet which is declared to be, by yourselves, a source of gambling, treachery, and dissipation; and your shopkeepers—do we not read the exposures of the co-operative stores committees, and the reports of the Government Commission of Enquiry into weights and measures? and your poor people, the raw material of your greatness, what do your police courts, and the Sheffield revelations say? We know all this perfectly well, and so when Mr. Phear comes to us, and tells us that our women are densely ignorant, and therefore but inefficient companions to their husbands, and bad mothers, in the sense of counsellors and teachers, to their children, and are degraded by our prejudices, from a social position which they have every right to claim, and every capacity to fill, we naturally turn to the example your own women set to us, and as we cannot go to England, and mingle with them ourselves we are compelled to turn to those journals, which hold the highest rank among you, which devote themselves to depicting the social character of the age, and what do we find? Why that English women are not over religious, nor over virtuous; that their education is bad, their conversation and occupations frivolous; their character wayward, immodest, and unstable. They dislike the duties of maternity. They are fond of dress, to a ruinous, and mind-enervating degree; they are filled with a false pride, and are so neglectful of the household duties, that so far from being a helpmate for a man they are a great additional source of expense to him. As for companionship, she is neither patient, and loving, and sensible enough, to become a scholar at his feet, nor sufficiently well-read, to become a companion by his side. In short, her character is become so bad, and so notorious, that your young men avoid the holiest of communions, and maintain a glaring prostitution, because a modest woman is too useless and too expensive for him to take as his lawful wife. Now, our women are not very clever, and cannot speak French, nor play upon the piano, but they do as they are told; they are content with what their husbands can afford to give them; and are zealous housewives. As for not nursing their own children, and regarding them as incumbrances, as is stated by the *Saturday Review* to be the case with you, they are the best mothers in the world. What then does Mr. Phear mean by coming to us, and casting the failing of those good, and patient creatures, in our teeth, when the women of his own country are among the most frivolous and unloveable of any race of women in the universe?"

The speciousness of this reasoning is apparent at a glance. And no one probably knows how sophistical it is better than the writers. But they know also, how large a number there are among those who will read their words, who will not comprehend the matter otherwise than as it is thus put before them. And the system apparently answers so well, that it is extended to every branch of comparative discussion. It would be different were there a large, educated, critical Hindu society, whose experience, by travel and observation, would insure exposure to these sophistries. But, with one or two exceptions it is not so, and Skittles, and her sisterhood do a duty, as comparative dummy types, which might with equal fairness be as exclusively transferred to women of the highest character and intellect. Let Luximee Baee be placed in the mental stereoscope, side by side with Miss Mulock, Miss Carpenter, Miss Nightingale. It may be possible that the Brahmin caste in Calcutta or Bombay has never produced an Anonyma,—but has either produced a philosopher such as George Elliott; or a philanthropist, such as Miss Nightingale, or Miss Carpenter? No matter at which end you begin, the comparison on these bases is utterly unfair. Take the worst of one with the worst of the other, or the best with the best, or the whole, grade and grade, with the whole, then you get the only honest view of the case, very surely, not otherwise. And the same correction applies to, and dissolves nearly all those smartly written comparative essays on the other social merits of the two peoples. Wholes must be compared—not ill-assorted parts. Marlborough was venal, while Linstock and many a lesser hero was a very model of probity—but what then? Is that a proof that the latter would have won at Romilies, or have crushed Louis XIV. at Blenheim? Nelson was said to have his amorous failings, whereas Captain Bowline has been an ensample of conjugal constancy and moral purity all his days; but does that imply that Bowline's body would have deserved to have been carried by a weeping nation to St. Paul's if he had lived in those days? If you will range the two side by side you must do it bodily. Linstock, for example, in spite of his unassailable probity, may have been a marvel of avarice, or anything but chaste in his morals, while Bowline, although perfectly virtuous, may have left his daughter to starve in a workhouse, because she had turned Catholic, or married her music master. And there is one great fact, which it is as well to set before the writers of these disingenuous essays, viz. where *we* are, and where *they* are—what we have done, what *they* have *not* done. There may not be much as a normal matter to *choose* between us; but, if that be so, it is evident that, while our use of the talents confided to us has merited a rule over ten cities, theirs has been most carefully wrapt in a napkin and buried in the earth. This fact may be valued variously, but it cannot possibly be denied.

THE *Home News* in the following paragraph confirms the intimation of the resignation of the Bishop of Bombay:—"The Right Rev. Dr. Harding has resigned the bishopric of Bombay, to which he was consecrated in 1851. His Lordship was formerly rector of St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, Blackfriars. The Bishopric, which is worth £2,500 a year, falls to the gift of Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., M.P., as Secretary of State for India in Council."

THE *Overland Mail*:—A statement has been made in some of our papers to the effect that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has tendered his resignation of the Government of Bombay (we presume on the score of ill-health), and that Lord Mayo has been offered the succession. We merely repeat what we have seen in journals which are supposed not to hazard vague statements upon such subjects. It is to be observed that Lord Mayo's name had before been mentioned with reference to the succession to a higher appointment. Another name, however, as our readers are aware (for the matter has been discussed in the Indian papers), has been freely mentioned in connection with the Governor-Generalship. Sir Stafford Northcote is now generally spoken of as the successor of Sir John Lawrence. But, in the present state of parties, it is impossible to predict with any kind of certainty what may be the eventual issue. If the Whigs should shortly return to office, it is not improbable that Lord Napier will be the next Viceroy. If that event should be delayed, the present Indian Minister will, in all likelihood, receive the reins of office from the hands of Sir John Lawrence. We are inclined to think that if the appointment should take place it would be found to give general satisfaction both to the European and native communities of India. It appears to be the general opinion among those most interested in Indian affairs, that a change at the India Office at the present time (when a revision of the whole system of Indian Government is under consideration) would cause much practical inconvenience; and it has even been suggested, with reference to these changes, brought about by affairs which have no kind of connection with Indian policy, that it might be better to disconnect the Indian Ministry altogether from the vicissitudes of Party. Nothing can be more reasonable than this. But, in England, Party is very much stronger than Reason—and we have no hope that India will be benefited by any such reasonable arrangements.

THE same:—At a time when Indian expenditure is very properly a subject of immediate consideration with those who have an interest in maintaining the prosperity of the Indian revenues, when there is a jealous and vigilant guardianship over the home charges, and even small disbursements are sometimes subject of ungracious comment, it may not be altogether undeserving of notice that during the past week a statement upon authority has been made to the effect that the India Office entertainments—now taking the shape of a series of *dejeuners* to leading men connected with India—are given, not as was generally supposed, at the cost of the Indian revenues, but at the expense of Sir Stafford Northcote himself. As these entertainments have been publicly noticed, and some invidious comments with reference to the "Indian taxpayer" have been made upon them—perhaps by men who would have forgotten the tax-payer if they had been invited—we are glad to be able to indicate what is the real fact of the matter. But, in doing so, we do not wish it to be thought that, if the case had been otherwise, we should have regarded an expenditure for such a purpose as any other than a legitimate charge upon the Indian revenues.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(*By direct Overland Telegraph.*)

LONDON, 28TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day shows a downward tendency.

Fair Dhollera 10⅞d.

The ships "Berlin" and "Obey" have arrived from Bombay.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS' RACE.

LONDON, 29TH APRIL.

Sir Robert Napier has been gazetted a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

The Race for the 2,000 Guineas' stakes to-day proved a dead heat between "Moslem" and "Formosa." The stakes were divided, "Moslem" walking over the course.

LONDON, 29TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was less active.

Fair Dhollera 10⅞d.

The Money Market is firm and in active demand.

Exchange on Bombay 1s. 11⅝d.

LONDON, 29TH APRIL, AFT.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day prices were declining.

Western Madras 10⅝d.

The ships 'Belle Isle" and "Statesman" have arrived from Bombay.

LONDON, 30TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull and declining.

Fair Dhollera 10⅞d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending 30th April show the following results —

Reserve of Notes ...£10,250,000
Bills discounted......£18,125,000
Cash £20,625,000

MILITARY LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 10TH APRIL.

DEATH has been very busy with the seniors of the British army during this pleasant spring. Another old soldier has "gone over to the majority," to use the smart translation of De Quincey. General Sir George Augustus Wetherall, who entered the army as lieutenant in 1795—seventy-three years ago!—died on Wednesday. His active service, when young, was all performed on your side of the world—in the Mozambique channel, off the Isle of France, and in Java. In his later years he served in Canada, and held some high staff appointments. He was Governor of the Royal Military College, and Colonel of the 84th, and both those posts are now at the disposal of the Duke. It is not unlikely that the regiment will go to a Guardsman, Hamilton is the Adjutant-General. The vacancies on the fixed establishment will be filled by Lieutenant General Everard Bouverie, Colonel of the 15th Hussars, who becomes a General; Major General Arthur Cunliffe Pole, Colonel of the 63rd, who becomes a Lieutenant General; Colonel C. A. Edwards, C.B., Inspector General of Recruiting, who becomes a Major General; and Major Richard Anderson, 56th Foot, who becomes a Lieutenant Colonel in the army.

The report that Prince Christian was to have the 11th Hussars met with the most vehement denials—so vehement that one suspects they were not true. The Horse Guards not only took the trouble to deny the whisper, but volunteered the declaration that such a thing could not be. Nevertheless I am persuaded that the Court party in the army did put forth a feeler, and that the report did good by rousing indignation, expressed quite loudly in every quarter. The regiment has been given to Major General Key, as you will see by the *Gazette* of last Tuesday. Major General Key has few claims to the distinction. He has served abroad, it is true, but his main credential, were his staff service at home. He is fortunate in being a favourite, and has earned his reward. Major General Edward Pole has not only served abroad but has seen active war service, and although he is slightly junior to Key, yet his varied career should have given him precedence over his senior. The vacancy caused by the death of Sir Thomas Kenah has been filled by transferring Cunliffe Pole from the 108th to the 63rd, and giving the 108th to Major General M'Cleverty. No one finds fault with that arrangement.

We have had a fine specimen of chaos in the management and mismanagement of the annual Volunteer review. You are aware that every Easter Monday the Volunteers assemble in considerable numbers and have a hard day's work which they call a sham fight. It has seldom been done well. The movements are badly designed, and, being inherently senseless, as a rule are worse executed. The proceedings at Dover last year, and at Brighton the year before, were simply nonsensical. This year the Volunteer commanding officers selected Portsmouth as the scene of operations. The bait took immensely. No fewer than 34,000 Volunteers from London, the southern, the western, and even the northern counties declared their intention of being present. About 3,000 regulars and several gun-boats were to take part, and every one predicted a splendid issue. Portsdown Hill, and Hilsea Lines offered fine facilities. But at the last moment, almost, Major General Lindsay, just entered on his office of Inspector General of Reserve Forces, went to Portsmouth, and coming back, informed the Volunteer Commanders that they must choose between a mere march past and a sham fight. The roads were few, the numbers of the Volunteers exceeded expectation, the railways could not help enough—the Volunteer officers stupidly acquiesced, and voted for a march past! Then arose a cry of indignation, loud and deep, from everybody on the supreme folly of taking men eighty miles to parade on Southsea Common. So strong was the spontaneous pressure that the authorities were aroused, and then they saw, what every one saw before, that the thing could be done in a very simple way—by dividing the troops. The western corps alight at Fareham, the southern men get down at Havant, the Londoners enter Portsmouth, and march past on their way to Hilsea Lines. Happily all the difficulties have been smoothed away, but that is not the work of any organization at head-quarter—it is the result of accident and public opinion. But the plan of the sham fight is really ludicrous. The attacking party will form the line south of Portsdown Hill between Paulsgrove and Cosham, threatening Hilsea lines. But, lo and behold, there are to be four gunboats moved in the harbour within half a mile of the shore, and able to rake the whole line from end to end with an oblique fire! In addition to this the mad assailants are actually under the guns of Hilsea in the open! The defenders are to make a sally by crossing the creek, and the assailants, mauled by the gun-boats, peppered by Hilsea, and assailed by the defenders are to throw back their left, but take up a position still under the guns of the navy. Of course the object is to test the tactical capacity of the Volunteers, but surely that might be done on some sensible plan. When the Duke of Wellington had his splendid army out before the allied sovereigns in 1815 at Paris, he performed the battle of Salamanca, that is the troops did the wonderful change of front, and in combination with the charge on the right, wound up with a magnificent advance. Why do not Volunteers rehearse an actual battle instead of going through movements which are devoid of reason. Some good may come out of the revelation of chaos in high quarters; and the spectacle of the clumsy methods to which we are obliged to resort, may lead the Government to adopt some plans calculated to bring the Volunteers into their true place, and to harmonize our system.

In previous letters I have spoken of the failure of the Chassepot, but I was not prepared for its extent. Recent authentic revelations have shown how premature the French were in adopting this arm. M. Louis Monterey has candidly published the facts. I will jot down a few. In one single day's trial 17 per cent. of the needles broke. The method of replacing the needle is so difficult that if it breaks in a battle the bearer of the weapon is *hors de combat*. The rifle explodes on the least provocation—a musket has gone off from being merely struck on the ground.; the shooting is inaccurate, the barrel is liable to be leaded, the trajectory is relatively high; misfires are frequent; sometimes the india rubber disc blocks up the passage of the needle; sometimes the cartridge is too distant from it; often the needle strikes and produces no effect. The cartridges become useless if kept long in store. The lubrication wears off, and will not keep in hot climates. The cartridge is as expensive as one of metal. M. Monterey prefers our Snider, and regards the system as one of the best.

It may interest you, as it interests us, to know that a great military change is hanging over Russia. The abolition of serfage has left the army as it exists out of harmony with the new conditions of life. Taking only four males per thousand, for military service, the Government finds it difficult to obtain them. A much larger number than in the old time absent themselves, a larger number of men physically incompetent are sent up by the corrupt local boards, the service is considered more of a burden than ever. In short the abolition of serfage seems to have entailed the abolition of exemptions, and the prospect before us is a conscription in Russia striking all classes equally. The Russian Government is musing over the adoption of the Prussian system; and if the nobles will bear the change, we shall see in a few years a Russian army more formidable than ever. Nothing is more wonderful than the development of military force in Europe. The system of conscription originated in Russia, and was perfected by Prussia. It is now all the rage, and many think that a reformed Parliament will inflict a conscription on England.

SKETCH OF THE PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND NATURAL HISTORY OF ABYSSINIA FROM THE COAST TO THE TABLE-LAND.

(*From our Scientific Correspondent.*)

No. III.

FROM Koomayli the pass winds in a general W. S. westerly direction. It is here from 150 to 200 yards in width, but contracting as we proceed. The hills on both sides are steep and high, with a background of grand mountain peaks.

The strata are in many places tossed up at various angles. The rock retains its shaly and fissile character for some miles; here and there intershalified with harder slaty shales; and about four or five miles on the pass narrows to fifty yards or so, and the strata become more solid. Gneis and Gneissic rocks appear, until at a narrow portion of the gorge solid granite rocks are seen underlying the metamorphic shales.

The baubul jungle which at first grows thickly in the torrent bed now becomes interspersed with the Tamarisk tree, which here grows to a larger size than that met with so plentifully in Scind, and is probably the Tamarix Orientalis. Further on the Tamarind (Tamarindus Indica), the Ficus Religiosa, and other varieties of the Ficus tribe, remind one of Indian scenery.

At lower Sooroo the pass suddenly contracts: and here we meet flowing water for the first time since leaving India. The stream loses itself quickly in the shingly bed of the gorge below, but from this point to Sooroo where it issues from the rock it forms a continuous stream. The pass, now contracted to eight or ten feet in width, winds and bends through the rifted mountain mass, and the ascent becomes considerable. The road in many places perforce occupies the whole or nearly all of the space between the perpendicular sides of the gorge, and high above as the road bends through the tortuous ravine the peaks of the mountains come into view. The strata are very solid and massive, and huge boulders strew the wider portions of the gorge as we near the termination of the march.

The work done and the skill exhibited in opening up the road strikes one everywhere as most remarkable, and the record of which should stand an enduring monument of what British skill, energy, and perseverance can accomplish in a period apparently so insufficient.

A mile or two below Upper Sooroo the walls of this natural rock-cutting fall back a space, and the sloping sides of the mountain, covered with baubul trees and strewn with masses of rock, form the boundaries of the ravine. These are inhabited by troops of the great dog-faced baboon (the Cynocephalus Hamadryas), the most celebrated of all the baboon family, which at evening whoop and chatter with great bass voices on the upper ledges of the mountain sides, waking the echos with a most unearthly din. Turning a sharp corner of the rock, we emerge on the little station of Sooroo, which, with its detachment of Military, its Commissariat establishment, and its thronged lines of the Transport Corps fills to overflowing the limited space allowed by the fortunate conformation of the gorge, which here widens out into a space some two hundred yards in width by three hundred or four hundred long.

Both entrance and exit are almost invisible as one stands within the rock-bound valley, and should one suddenly be placed here without having marked the mode of entrance, he would find it difficult to conjecture by what road he arrived, or in what direction he was to proceed.

The strata, so massive at the spot below, the commencement of the "narrows" (which probably form an anticlinal axis), here again have the shaly character of the softer metamorphic series: a conformation which perhaps accounts for the more sloping angle of the ravine walls of the wider portions; while the massive structure of the strata of the narrow gorge accounts for the rift-like character of the opening through which the water forces its way, but against whose granite walls it can make no further effect.

The distance from Koomayli to Sooroo is between twelve and thirteen miles. The little "Palm" fern is still seen in the crevices of the rock, and in the shady damp places under the ledges of overhanging strata the "Branched Maiden-hair" fern (the Adicentum Capillus Veneris) is here obtainable.

No IV.

Leaving the valley of Sooroo by its narrow southern opening, the pass again, after a short time, widens somewhat and assumes the aspect it had near Koomayli. Dense patches of baubul and other acacias, with here and there a larger tree of the Ficus family occur, amongst the branches of which latter are to be seen numbers of the "green pigeon" of India (*Vinago Aromatica*), and near which, sunning themselves on the ledges of the rocks, sit numerous Corries (*Hyrax Abyssinica*), who at your coming whisk away and hide themselves in the holes and crevices of the rock which form their burrows. The pass still continues its W. S. westerly course, occasionally varied by a turn to the west, south, or south-west. The ravines, which run at right angles into the principal ravine, or torrent bed, are inhabited by families or villages of Shohos, whose whereabouts are often indicated by groups of graves, placed near the entrance of the ravine,—for they seem to prefer to put their dead friends at a distance,—or by a thin column of blue smoke rising amid the rocks and jungle. They have numerous flocks of goats and sheep, and some cattle. They rarely build for themselves huts, but, so far as can be seen, choose the larger caves and hollows under the overhanging massive rock strata, for temporary residences (temporary, as I understand they vacate the pass on the setting in of the rains.) Where they locate themselves there is doubtless water to a greater or less amount to be found; and at two places, "Burntguddy" and "Sonachti," between Sooroo and Undell Well, springs exist, which on emergency might doubtless be utilized.

After twelve or thirteen miles of torrent bed of much the same character, and of but little varying interest (this being perhaps the most tedious portion of the fifty miles of pass) the road suddenly makes a turn to the east, bending back on itself for some distance, and the station of Undell Wells is reached lying in a loop, or rather two loops of the valley, and surrounded by mountains, which may be estimated at 1,500 or 2,000 feet in height. There are no springs of water here, as at other stations in the pass, but wells have been sunk, and water is obtained by pumps.

The pass from Undell Wells to Raraguddy, some seventeen miles in distance, winds amongst the mountain spurs more than ordinary, especially for the last eight or ten miles, now treading west, now south and round to east, but the general direction of W. S. W. is probably retained. A mile or so from the former station there is a broader expanse of level covered with scrub jungle, which from the numbers of Guinea fowl found there by the Pioneer force was dubbed "Guinea Fowl Plain," and through a gorge not far distant, a glimpse is obtained of the elevated plateau towards which we are wending our course. The view is striking and beautiful; the mountain towers up amidst the clouds, and is capped by a massive stratum of white sandstone or of Trachyte.

As we near the end of the march the pass again narrows, and by degrees is shut in by overhanging rocks, until at last a repetition of the Sooroo defile occurs for some distance, and on the solid rock forming the bed of the defile running water again wells up and flows down the pass.

The scenery is much more interesting than that of the previous march: the mountains are higher, glimpses are obtained of distant peaks, the foliage is greener and more varied, and the hill sides better covered with trees. And now first appears the curious "Kolquol" (*the Euphorbia Kolgude*), which like an inverted candelabrum rears its quaint form amidst the evergreen foliage. It attains a height of fifteen or twenty feet, and when in flower is said to be a strikingly beautiful object, the handsomest of all the Euphorbia tribe, as every multiplied branch bears its mass of brightly coloured flowers and the whole tree glows with colour. Some few still bore flowers on their crests, but as this is not the season of its flowering the effect was but small.

Raraguddy is the most confined of the stations along the pass, and has been chosen on account of its abundant water supply, and the necessity for a halting place on the line of march.

The tents are pitched on a low ridge skirting the road, and are necessarily limited in number. The water wells out in full stream, and is practically unlimited in quantity. A handsome plant of the Aloe tribe is very plentiful here, and with its dark green fleshy leaves, and spikes of orange yellow tubular flowers forms a very pretty object in the landscape. The Acacias, Ficus, Tamarix, and some Aschpiads form the mass of the foliage.

But one more march intervenes ere we have cleared the last ascent, and emerge on the broad plain which forms the valley of Senafe. The march is by no means a long one, but little exceeding eight miles, the first three or four of which present features resembling those before described, with the exception that the mountain tops, before so distant, now on nearing us rapidly, and the scenery is rendered more beautiful by the increase in the amount of vegetation; the trees soon closely encroaching on the roadway, and at last overhanging and yielding a most grateful shade. The ascent now becomes more decided as we wind along the bottom of the defile, towards which on every side the long contour lines of the mountains sweep in graceful curves, as their crests recede further and attain a greater elevation. The road passes up a zigzag and soon emerges on a cleared spot, the midway halting place, where some tents are pitched on a level plateau and water is procurable. After this commences the steepest ascent, which I should think in some places amounts to one in ten or twelve feet. The road zigzags up the breast of the mountain, and at every foot of ascent as we clear, the ravines below the air becomes more bracing and delightful, making the exertion of the climb but a desirable mode of working off the exciting effect of mountain air and glorious scenery! How about the sultry life of Zoula now? What an emancipation from the heat, and dust, miasma, and misery of those reeking plains! But turn now and view the splendid prospect before us. On each side rise up in wooded luxuriance, on bare grey precipice, here falling back in dark ravines, there standing out in bold overhanging rock, the mountain sides. Still above us rise the tower-like masses of the hills overlooking the Senafe valley, while below the pass winds its snaky course amidst the sloping spurs which all converge to form it: range behind range in differing hues of blueish-green, and blue, and thin grey haze rise the series of hills whose ravines we have so long been threading; while in the back ground shutting it in with appropriate effect rises the great Sowern mountain whose bare gaunt crest towers some 9,000 feet above the sea!

BOMBAY.

A FAIR will be held at Dhackjee's temple at Breach Candy on Wednesday next.

THE Bombay Small Cause Court and the Mazagon Police Court were closed yesterday on account of the Mohurrum holiday.

THE body of a male child, apparently still born, was found in a gutter, in Bellasis road, on Sunday afternoon last.

A PARSEE graduate has sent Rs. 10-6 to the Fort Police Court poor box, and a sum of Rs. 5 has also been received from "A Pencil."

WE are requested by John Connon, Esq., to acknowledge with thanks the sum of Rs. 30 from three Parsees, for the Mazagon Police Court poor-box.

ANAJEE ROWJEE, a reputed thief, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to two months' imprisonment in the House of Correction, for stealing several articles belonging to one Wullabram Urgeshwer.

THE *Mitrodaya* says: The Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co. has disposed of two of its steamers and the whole of its property at Boree Bunder to a Liverpool firm for six lacs of rupees, or less than the original cost of one steamer!

THE annual tom-foolery of the Mohurrum was at its height yesterday, and the tabhoot procession was quite up to the average in size, noise, and vulgarity. The inroads of the B. B. & C. I. Railway in Back Bay made it impossible to follow the old and time-honoured route by the Marine Lines, and the procession therefore came along the Esplanade and turned down to the Bay at the north end of the new parapet wall. There was an immense number of policemen, both mounted and on foot, but their services fortunately were not much required. The old dread of riots in connection with this Mahomedan festival seems no longer to be felt.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

(*Money Market Review.*)

THE ordinary general meeting of the members of this bank was held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, 7th April. The chair was occupied by James Thomson, Esq., the chairman of the bank.

The notice convening the meeting was read by Mr. De M. Arbuthnot, the secretary. The report of the directors (a summary of which has already been published) was taken as read.

The Chairman said: If you are pleased to meet us, gentlemen, on the present occasion, I can assure you that the feeling is one of entire reciprocity. I am aware that there is, sometimes, not the most cordial sympathy between shareholders and directors; shareholders not unfrequently regard directors as a slippery and unscrupulous body of men, who find it difficult to give a plain answer to a simple question, and who are not much disposed so make a clean breast of it; whilst on the other hand directors, with no less frequency perhaps, are disposed to regard shareholders as an unpleasant necessity, whom they must endure, but whom they do not like. I hope such feelings as these will never be generated between us: they rise from want of openness and candour on the part of directors, and which must necessarily produce a want of confidence on the part of shareholders. (Hear, hear.) I have myself ever been of opinion that shareholders have a perfect right to know everything bearing upon their interests; and I can assure you the question with us will always be, not how little we can tell you, but how much will it be interesting to you to hear in order to satisfy you as to the condition and prospects of your affairs. (Loud cheers.) When we met you here this time last year, although so much had been done, and so many difficulties surmounted, there was yet an onerous task before us. It is true that the bank had been resuscitated, but the greater portion of the debt had yet to be paid, and the sources from which the means had to be derived by which these liabilities were to be met, were more varied and scattered than prolific—they required careful nursing to yield what they did, and enable us to fulfil, and indeed more than fulfil, the engagements under which we came. It has been, however, no light task, and I can personally testify it has been a very anxious one to gather in from such assets as we had to deal with a sum little short of four millions of money, in order to meet the engagements and claims for which we made ourselves responsible. These claims, however, have all been fully met; nay, they have been more than met; and I am happy to tell you that we have received advices from our branches abroad that they are now in a position to anticipate the last and final dividend of all—that which is due on the 15th July; and you will be no less gratified to hear, what I am able to tell you, that we are enabled to adopt the same course in this country. (Loud cheers.) The old shareholders may then congratulate themselves that if I may so speak, the second act of the drama has been played out, and played out successfully; and that so far as the creditors are concerned, the risk of a call in order to pay debts (which at one time hung in such imminence over us) has finally been set at rest. (Cheers.) In placing before you which I shall endeavour to do in as clear a manner as possible, the condition and prospect of our affairs, I shall first call your attention to the balance-sheet—of the A capital—and which, I think, will be found to exhibit as intelligible a view of the present financial position of the existing bank as can be shown in an abstract statement of this kind. In doing so I will briefly refer to various items on both sides; and I will say (what I have formerly stated) that my object is merely to speak to men of business, who through aptitude, and habit, and knowledge of accounts, are naturally more familiar with such accounts than others, but I shall endeavour to speak to every one, so that every shareholder may fairly understand what the entries represent, and what they consist of. (Hear, hear.) Let me call your attention to the balance-sheet—and first to the liability side. The first item is that of capital—A shares 40,000, at £10 each. You remember the manner in which this capital was raised. It was agreed to be paid for at certain dates—£1 on application, £2 on allotment, £3 on the 15th of July, 1867, and the balance of £4 on the 15th of January, 1868. According to that £240,000 would be payable in 1867, and £160,000 payable in the first month of this year. You will observe, instead of this, £312,960 has been paid, the difference being what has been paid in anticipation of the final instalment of the 15th January, 1868. All that has since been paid up, with the exception of a sum of £3,316; that is the balance still to be paid, and which is going on at 10 per cent. interest, but it is held by people quite good for the money, and no doubt it will soon be paid off, and we have no reason to anticipate that there will be a single defaulter in the holders of A capital. (Cheers.) The next item is current accounts and fixed deposits, amounting to £1,179,898; this represents the support and confidence reposed in the bank, and which it will be always our sincere desire to cultivate and promote. The next item is "Exchange with branches, bills payble, £220,604;" this represents our transactions with the branches, and you will see it is more than covered by the bills receivable on the other side of the account. We have hitherto not pushed this class of business further than was necessary for the wants of our constituents, and the principal amount of our valuations has been in bills payable on demand. I will now come to the asset side, leaving the item of profit and loss on the liability side to be remarked upon afterwards. The first item on the asset side is the cash; that requires no comment. The second is the investments, which, you will observe, we have divided into three divisions—the deposits with bankers and advances (on securities) at short notice, bearing interest £239,572; Government securities, £218,005; and discounts, loans, and credits, £374,843; making together £832,422. I may mention with respect to these, in the first place, that they are all upon undoubted security, and redeemable at short notice, and, as far as a careful examination has enabled me to form an opinion, there is not one of a hazardous character. The next item of "Bills receivable, £365,440," is mostly represented by shipping documents of more than adequate value, and those which are not so convered are upon houses of unquestioned character, and mostly of the first standing in the City of London. The next item is "Amount current in exchange operations, £136,064;" this represents the amount floating on the 31st December last, employed in exchange business, and upon which we expect considerable profit. Now let me revert to the other side—to the item of "Profit and Loss," no doubt the amount in which you are all most interested. This shows a net profit of £24,881. This is a real and honest profit, or it would not be so represented; it is also a profit which correctly belongs to the A capital. In working the bank, the A capital has sometimes loaned money to the B capital, and the B has also loaned money to the A, but in both cases compensation has been made for these transfers in accordance with the provisions in the articles of association, and the expenses of the bank have been divided in accordance with the resolution of the shareholders at the last meeting—three-fifths to the B shareholders, and two-fifths to the A shareholders; and amongst these charges is included one for rent of offices. The offices at the head office and branches where the business of the bank is carried on belong to the B shareholders, and therefore it is due to them that they should receive a proportion of rent, such as the bank would have to pay for suitable offices in another locality; and this has accordingly been done. The appropriation and distribution of the net profit is a matter which the board on this occasion have taken upon themselves, without waiting for the sanction of this meeting, which they will always do on future occasion. The reason why they departed from it was this—many shareholders were very impatient for some substantial evidence that we were not asleep upon the important matter of realising the profits. We had letters from shareholders in all parts, not only asking the question, but commenting even very freely, and not always in the most complimentary language, upon the apparent delay and dilatoriness of which the directors were guilty; and thinking that the shareholders generally were under the impression that this board had the same power as belonged to the old board of declaring and distributing a dividend, and looking also at the necessary delay which would have been incurred if we had waited for this meeting before that dividend had been distributed, we thought, on this occasion, we might take the liberty upon ourselves, and that you would excuse us for so acting, in distributing the dividend at the time we did. (Hear, hear.) I may mention that, seeing that our accounts do not arrive from India until the middle of February, and that they then require to be put into shape, and to be audited (and the audit this year did not terminate until the 20th March, and it takes some time to prepare for that important matter), it is not convenient to have the general meeting before the present month, and it would have made a difference of six weeks in the payment of the dividend; and it is owing to these circumstances that we have to crave your indulgence for the liberty which we have this time taken. There is also another irregularity for which I must plead your forgiveness. When you consider the very complicated nature of all our arrangements, you will not wonder that irregularities should occur, and I must ask your indulgence; it is not from intention, but from oversight and inadvertance that it has happened. The other irregularity is that one of our directors, Mr. Palmer, has not held the necessary qualification which he was bound to do according to the articles of association. He held ninety shares in the old bank, which he still holds; the qualification in the old bank was only forty shares, so that he had more than double the requisite number, and when the new bank was resuscitated he took fifty more, and thus held 140 shares. The qualification in the new bank, according to the articles of association, is 200 shares; but seeing that Mr. Palmer was appointed a director before the new articles were drawn up, he was under the impression that it did not apply to him, and the matter escaped the notice of the board, but when it was called to it he at once expressed his willingness to take the requisite number, and he now holds the qualification; but I must ask your forgiveness for the irregularity, which was quite unintentional. With respect to the distribution of the net profits, you will observe that we have written off all the preliminary expenses which belonged to the A shareholders, £5,426 5s. 2d. As this is a claim against capital, we thought, as our profits would admit of it, it was desirable to get rid of it at once; it will not affect the claims of the shareholders in any respect, because, although they have only got 7 per cent. from the profits this year, the balance which is brought down of £1,061 14s. 10d. will be available for the shareholders, as I am not aware of a single debt to the extent of a shilling which has been made since the bank reopened. The shareholders will be entitled to 10 per cent., due on the current year, and also to the difference of the 3 per cent., if there are sufficient funds out of profit and loss to meet it. I may mention that that is counsel's opinion, which we have received, and the course we are advised to take when the time comes. I may here observe that I trust our management of your affairs will never be judged of simply by the amount of net profit which may be divided; I may honestly tell you there cannot be a more delusive or dangerous criterion of good management. There is a certain amount of legitimate profit which may be made by a bank according to its means, but if you attempt to force the profits beyond that limit you necessarily invite a speculative class of transactions which no well-conducted bank should enter upon. (Loud cheers.) I think it is better to tell you at once, that there may be no misapprehension and no mystery between us, that we do not intend to enter upon any unsound business, or any other business beyond that which is both prudent and legitimate, in the hope of making a short cut to your approbation by making exceptional profits by means of exceptional operations. (Cheers.) Whatever profits we may divide, be they great or be they small, we are determined they shall be honest;

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and working, as we are now, without a reserve fund, with no provision for bad debts beyond the profits of the year, the greatest caution and prudence are necessarily imperative. (Cheers.) And upon that let me observe that these principles of action on the part of your directors are not sufficient unless they are supported by the shareholders, for if you are clamorous for a high dividend, and are discontented unless your shares command a high premium in the market, you bring pressure to bear upon the management in the wrong direction; and there is this danger, that some time or the other your management may not have fortitude enough to resist an influence which is necessarily great, and which has in it the element of decay and calamity. (Cheers.) Perhaps you will allow me to read an extract from some remarks I offered in 1858 to the shareholders of this bank, when the Agra and United Service Bank, bearing upon this very question. I quote from the shorthand writer's report, and speaking upon the extension of banking and commercial business in the East, I said, "This result is by no means to be deprecated, for perhaps there is no better class of business, none more safe and trustworthy under good and prudent management. Allow me to repeat the words 'good and prudent management,' for I think that this lies at the root of all banking as it does of all commercial success; and it appears to me that on this point perhaps shareholders of joint-stock companies have looked too much hither to the dividends which have been declared, and that they had been too apt to judge of the management by those dividends, and approve or disapprove of that management in proportion to the amount of those dividends; and I believe that this has been a fertile source of much that we have seen cause to lament in the conduct of banking operations, of late by inducing, as it has induced the payment of larger dividends than have been warranted, had strict attention been devoted to those operations, and to the responsibility and loss incurred." I warned the shareholders not to be dissatisfied, and think the directors had not done their duty if they were not able to keep up the same scale of profits in the future as in the past. These were my sentiments in 1858, and I may tell you the lapse of time since then has not induced me to modify them, but has in every way confirmed my convictions. And I must tell you these remarks were unpalatable at the time they were made; but what I was then able only personally to recommend, I believe I may say the whole board now with perfect unanimity are determined steadily to pursue. (Loud cheers.) In hunting over some papers the other day I lighted upon a balance-sheet of the year 1855, and another of the year 1857, and I was induced from curiosity to compare them with our present balance-sheet, and I was rather struck with the coincidence between them. I find that our balance-sheet now represents business very much in excess of the balance-sheet of 1855, after the bank had been twenty years in existence, and just before it started a head office in London, and it is almost exactly the same as it was in 1857, when the bank had been nearly a year at work in this country. I think with such a beginning during the short time we have carried on operations since the opening of the bank we may with confidence look to a bright and promising future. (Cheers.) I would now make a few remarks in respect to the B shareholders and to the progress which has been made in the realisation of the assets of the old bank. In the management of these shares there were two important points to be kept in view; the first was to provide for the due payment of the debts as they became due, which has been done, and without in many cases, what I may call the undue sacrifice of a single asset—in other words, every asset which has been realized has obtained its fair market price; that price, indeed, has left a heavy loss, but the loss has been owing to the nature of the securities, and not to the circumstances of the sale. The second important point was to bring out the assets so as to show the greatest possible surplus. In one scheme for the resuscitation of the bank it was estimated that the interest payable to creditors and the expenses of the liquidation would be fully covered by interest accruing upon the assets; and seeing that the assets represented a much larger sum than the liabilities of the bank, and also carried a higher rate of interest, this, at the time, was considered to be a very reasonable calculation. The interest payable to creditors, however, has proved to be a very gigantic item; it amounts to £300,000 altogether; the expense of the liquidation also have been very heavy. Up to the time when we took charge of the bank it amounted to a sum of a little over £69,000, and since the beginning of last year to the 31st December last there is to be added £31,000, making a total expense for the liquidation (irrespective of what may be paid to the liquidator and also his solicitor's charge) of in round figures, £100,000. What may be the interest accruing from the assets to set against these heavy charges is just the point we feel the greatest difficulty in forming anything like a correct estimate or judgment of, and for this reason—that until the principal of a debt is paid we can take no account of interest. Many of these assets, both great and small, have still balances due, and of course the interest which may accrue upon them is the last recovery of all. As I have said, we find it most difficult to form a correct estimate of what the outturn of this matter may be; but I apprehend that, whenever the difference may be fully ascertained, it will show a deficiency considerably on the wrong side. I may mention, however (what is satisfactory), that a careful examination of the present condition and prospects of the home assets which we lately instituted has confirmed the correctness of the original estimates in a very remarkable degree—I will not say in every individual case, but in the aggregate it comes out within a few thousand pounds; and when the whole matter is brought up to a point, I am very sanguine the result will come within the estimatsr originally made; and when you consider that these assets represent over five millions of money, I think you will consider this a satisfactory result, and some evidence, at all events, that it was an honest estimate which was put before you at that time. (Cheers.) I wish I could say the same with respect to the branches; I believe there will be little deficiency, if any, except at Calcutta and China. In Calcutta, the various estimates received up to the middle of last year almost agree with the original estimates, but those which we have more recently received are not so satisfactory, and mainly for this reason—that the results of last year's operations in indigo, tea, and other things in which we are interested have not turned out so satisfactory as we hoped. We have also received intelligence of the loss of a tug-steamer which was pledged to us, and of the blowing up of another which was also pledged to us, and by which several lives were lost and great damages sustained. This is the more to be regretted as those vessels were not insured, the insurance on tug-steamers in the Hooghly being so high as to amount almost to a prohibitory rate. Then with regard to China, the very wretched and depressed state of commercial affairs in that part of the world has acted very prejudicially upon the assets at Shanghai and Hong Kong. I will mention one instance, to give an idea of this. When we were examining the assets in August or September, 1866, we found, amongst other things, an advance to the house of Dent and Company of taels 100,000, equal to £30,000, which was represented in the accounts before us as due in September, 1866. I was rather surprised to find it was not paid at the due date, and that it was renewed for three months longer, which seemed to be a strange occurrence with a bank under winding-up. When we came to look into the correspondence, however, we ascertained the advance was not for three or six months, but actually for two years, with the option only to the borrower to pay it up at a shorter date; and of course, under the circumstances, it was not offered to be paid up by the borrower; it didn otbecome really due till June, 1867, and then the house of Dent and Company suspended payment, and I am afraid the chances of its repayment are very distant and remote. I mention this to show the difficulty of estimating these assests under the circumstances in which we were placed, having no access to the correspondence bearing upon these transactions. I may refer to another instance in connection with Hong Kong to a still larger amount—an advance on property in the island of Manila, which was reported to be of more than adequate value, and a perfectly safe advance. Lately circumstances have come out that anything but this was the case. But I refer to it mainly to mention the very melancholy circumstance which occured in connection with our late accountanant in Hong Kong, who on the suspension of the bank became the superintendent of the branch there. Mr. Lane, an excellent young man of high principle, and who promised to be a useful and faithful servant of the bank—started for Manila with the view of personally investigating this property, but the vessel in which he went has never been heard of, and no doubt it has foundered and his life sacrificed. We have sent another employ to make a personal investigation, and only yesterday we received a letter from Manila in which, I am happy to say, the prospects of a recovery of the money are more satisfactory than we at one time hoped. (Hear, hear.) But it is to be remembered, that whilst the losses as compared with the original estimates will be exceeded at Calcutta and China, yet when the original estimates were drawn up, we made a very large provision in the shape of set-off—no less than £200,000—to meet such possible contingencies, over and above the surplus £10 per share, which was taken as the basis of the B share capital. We have sold a portion of the Nicholas-lane freehold premises for £60,000, and we have also sold the large and costly premises which we built in Calcutta to the Government for the sum of £45,000, which is a very satisfactory sale, although not quite equal to the cost, for it was beyond the reach of the pockets of private purchasers, so we had the choise of but one buyer. If anything I have said, gentleman, is calculated to discourage you, or lead you to suppose the prospects are unsatisfactory, I would, to use the words of an old poet, say:—

> "Beseech you, Sir, be merry—you have cause,
> (So have we all) of joy; for our escape
> Is much more than our loss . . . .
> . . . . . and of the miracle
> (I mean our preservation) few in millions
> Can say as much; Then wisely, good Sir, weigh
> Our sorrow with our comfort."

At our last meeting I had a long story to tell in connection with the proceedings of the liquidator, and you will perceive, from the report of the committee, that that matter still remains very much in *statu quo*; he still holds his grasp upon a very large sum of money, but why he should do so I confess I do not understand. If we carry out our engagements he is quite safe to receive his award, whatever that award may be; and if we fall through (which he said in his affidavit before the court we certainly should do, but which we have no intention to do), he has the security of £25 liability (besides the assets) on every share representing the old capital. I should be sorry to say or to suppose that his action has been influenced by a desire to increase the difficulties we have had in the great task we have undertaken, but it would have saved him from suspicion of such a motive if he had acted in a different way. There is not one whom I address who, in similar circumstances, in a spirit of generous sympathy, would not have extended to us his aid and sympathy; at all events, I studiously have avoided doing aught which could be construed into a policy of obstruction; and why Mr. Cannan—the gentleman who was recommended to, and accepted by, the shareholders as a fit man to take charge of their property in a season of embarrassment, and is entirely indebted to the shareholders for the position he occupies as the receiver and not the bestower of obligation—why he should have acted as he has done is a problem which I confess I am not able to solve. (Hear, hear.) It has not been a matter of financial importance to us, I am happy to say, but it is a matter which certainly should be placed upon a proper footing, and it is for you to take into consideration the recommendation of the shareholders' committee to make such arrangements as may seem advisable in regard to the closing of the liquidation, and also in regard to what may be necessary for the consolidation of the capital at the end of the year. It will be proper in order to make arrangements for the examination and passing of the liquidator's accounts, that a committee should be appointed, or the same committee continued in office, to fulfil that duty. In respect to the remuneration of Mr. Cannan, this matter is still undecided. He took great umbrage at the committee, because they did not at once comply with what they considered an exorbitant claim for remuneration. He originally claimed £38,000, and then reduced it to £25,000; he seemed equally afraid of going to Court, probably under the apprehension that the Court might not take so liberal a view of his case as he himself does. (A laugh.) From what passed at the Court, my own impression is that the Vice-Chancellor would be too happy to be relieved from the duty of adjudicating upon it. The liquidation, during the seven months, it lasted was a voluntary one; and I will explain what I cohsider a voluntary liquidation to be, as there is a great misapprehension in respect to this. A voluntary liquidation, as I understand it, is a friendly arrangement as between the shareholders, as represented by the liquidator, and the creditors, for the realisation of the assets and the payment of the creditors, the Court coming under no obligation, and no supervision, but merely being in the position of referee to decide any question, or dispute, or legal points which may arise upon any question referred to its desicion. As the question now, as far as the creditors are concerned, has been set at rest by our being in a position to pay them off in full, the matter resolves itself into very narrow limits and is simply a question between the shareholders and their representative, Mr. Cannan. With regard to this, I am aware for work done liquidators have a very unique scale of remuneration; they value their services at a very much higher scale of charge than other people think is the proper one, and often ask and get at the cost of shareholders (because probably shareholders do not know it, or, if they know it, do not know how to check it) large sums, which would astonish our inexperienced and unsophisticated ears. (Laughter and cheers.) There are various classes of liquidators, and all are similar in this respect. (A laugh.) There are some, I may say, who rank themselves as low as Vice-Chancellors—those who are more humble, and are content to receive a Vice-Chancellor's remuneration. There are others not so humble, who consider themselves Lords Justices, and expect to be paid in proportion; and there are others the Dons of the profession, who call themselves, and are called, Lord Chancellors, whose names you sometimes see in Chancery proceedings as receiving £10,000 on account; and, as in our case—for I suppose our liquidator occupies a position among the upper ten thousand—(a laugh)—not only ask for, but profess to feel themselves aggrieved if they do not receive, about four times the rate of the pay of their great prototype, the Lord Chancellor of England, for their work—and not very heavy work, or involving any great responsibility—not so laborious or so responsible as we do every day of our lives—and work, also, simply in the way of their professional avocation. I wish with all my heart that the broad light of day could be made to shine on liquidators' proceedings; I am sure it would show a sad and melancholy history, and prove how, between the liquidators and their legal supporters, for these are as inseparable as the shark and the pilo-fish. (A laugh.) I must ask my friend here (referring to the solicitor) to excuse me, and if there are any other members of the same profession in the room I beg them to remember that "present company is always excepted." (A laugh.) The misfortunes of shareholders—sad enough in the loss of their property—are needlessly and cruelly aggravated by the exorbitant charges of winding up. You will be asked, on this occasion, to name what you consider a fair and adequate remuneration to Mr. Cannan for the services he has rendered the company, and I am satisfied you will do so in no grudging spirit, but will have regard to what is just and equitable to others. (Cheers.) I remember some years ago wandering in a cemetery in an eastern county, accompanied by a member of a grave profession, who occupied himself by pointing out the various interments in which he had been engaged. Pointing to a grave he said, "That is my job," and pointing to another he said, "and that is another;" telling me how much he gained by each. At length we came to an open grave. "Ah," he said, "that is one of my slips." "What do you mean?" I inquired, and he said. "It was intended for so-and-so" (mentioning the name of an officer of high rank), "but he recovered; he should have died, but he did not, and the more the pity; I should have done him comfortable in that grave; so he lost his chance and I lost my money. My wife says they should pay me for my disappointment." (Laughter.) The undertaker—I beg his pardon, the liquidator, of the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited)—(a laugh)—will, I imagine, be disposed to regard this as one of his slips; I hope he will not take offence when I say I cannot sympathise with him if such be the case. (Cheers.) I would say in the hyperbolical language of Eastern lands, "May the sun ever shine upon his beautiful countenance, and may he live a thousand years," but however long he may live in this sublunary condition I hope it will never be his lot (and it never shall be if I can help it) to pay the last obsequies to this institution. (Laughter and cheers.) When he left this bank upwards of a year ago, no doubt with a heavy heart, he took away two very ponderous volumes, called the register of shareholders—(a laugh)—probably anticipating the time when he might be called upon to re-enter upon possession, and wishing to be ready with the materials to make a call. This horrible nightmare, which might have been a reality but for the bank's resuscitation, is now a vision of the past. But, in thankfulness that we have all escaped liquidatorial interment, I do not doubt you will be disposed to treat him with more consideration than was shown to the poor undertaker of whom I have spoken, and give him something for his disappointment. In conclusion, allow me to say I think the creditors of the old bank have cause to thank us for what we have done; we will not only pay them in full all their claims, but interest in addition; which, compared with the discount value of our promissory notes, will leave them a handsome profit. I do not grudge them this; I never can forget how they accepted the scheme of resuscitation, and granted us their confidence in a manner which did them infinite honour. We were entirely at their mercy, but out of 11,270 creditors only 15 refused to act the Samaritan's part, and stretch out their hands to help us. This kindness on the part of our creditors was only equalled by the wonderful unanimity which was shown by you all in that moment of difficulty, and by the support which you gave to those engaged in the resuscitation by your confidence, and, what was of more importance, the substantial assistance of your pocket. On behalf of myself and colleagues, and all engaged in this great work, I beg to express our heartfelt gratitude for the aid and sympathy which has been extended to us in completing the work which is now so far advanced; and nothing shall be wanting on our part which can be secured by sincere and honest intention, and conscientious exertion. (Loud cheers.) With these remarks I now beg to propose that the report of the directors, now taken as read, be received and adopted.

Colonel the Hon. H. B. Dalzell seconded the resolution.

General Ramsay said he wished to make a few remarks, and also to put a few questions to the directors, and he stated that in doing so he was actuated solely and entirely by a desire to protect his own personal interests, and those of his friends and others. He would read the following extract from a leading article in the *Times* of the 27th March, as directly bearing upon the questions he had to submit, and as his justification for submitting them:—"For our own part, we confess that, without disputing the justice or expediency of punishing directors for recklessness as well as fraud, and for improper reticences as well as positive misrepresentation, we have far more confidence in preventive than in retributive measures. Now, the most effectual, yet the most neglected, of all preventive measures, is proper vigilance on the part of shareholders. To suppose that a body of gentlemen, many of whom have no special acquaintance with banking, and all of whom have probably other engagements, can be trusted implicitly with the direction of a bank, is the idlest of delusions. It is among the lessons of practical life that very high ability, even when combined with very high character, is no adequate guarantee for sound judgment in the sole management of a private business much less in the joint management of a company's business. No business will ever flourish permanently where the 'master's eye' is wanting, and the master's eye in joint-stock concerns is, after all, the eye, not of the director, but of the shareholder. If people will invest in such undertakings, though utterly ignorant of the first principles upon which their safety and success depend, they should at least appoint committees of investigation, in good time, instead of waiting until nothing remains to be investigated but the extent of their disaster." He went on to say that the manager, Mr. Balfour, had entirely disappeared from the scene, and that Mr. Thomson had taken his place as managing director, without any explanation of so vital a change. It was true he had been favoured by the board with a perusal of the documents which led to Mr. Balfour's retirement, but he had failed to discover any clause in the deed of association which authorised the abolition of the office of manager and the creation of the office of managing director in the person of the chairman of the board. He contended that the board was not competent to make this change, more especially as the appointment of managing director took place six months before the office of manager became vacant, and whilst Mr. Balfour was absent in India on the bank's service. After a careful review of all the circumstances he must say he considered Mr. Balfour had been unjustly and badly treated. (No, no.) He then alluded to the circumstance (which had been referred to by the chairman) that Mr. Palmer, one of the directors, did not for some time hold the necessary qualification, and went on to refer to the audit of the accounts, and characterised the certificate of the auditors, appended to the accounts, as altogether vague, unsatisfactory, and unusual, amounting, in fact, to no audit of the accounts at all, and such as would not be found in the audit of any other company. Whilst it was satisfactory to find that the liabilities of the old bank were being steadily and punctually extinguished, and that the new bank had been able to declare a dividend, it was not satisfactory to know that the latter had in some measure been acquired at the expense of the former, or, in other words, taken out of the assets properly and legitimately belonging to the old bank. (No, no.) He then went on to ask for information on several points, amongst others with respect to the £150,000 of debentures remitted by the Calcutta manager on account of the liquidation; as to the premises at home and abroad belonging to the old bank and occupied by the new bank, with respect to which he said he thought these premises ought to yield an average rental of 7 per cent., or £17,500 per annum, which the new bank ought to pay the old. He complained that none of the capital of the new bank had been apportioned to the Indian branches, which had been working with the funds of the old bank, and said that the return commission obtained from brokers on the sale of securities belonging to the liquidation ought rightly to be credited to the liquidation, and not pass to the credit of the profit and loss of the new bank. After referring to one or two other points, he said that he should at a later period move a resolution that the office of managing director be cancelled, and a new manager appointed in the room of Mr. Balfour. (No, no.)

Colonel McQueen: Is this gentleman an old director?

The Chairman replied in the affirmative.

Colonel McQueen: Then I can only say I shall say no more. (Roars of laughter.)

Mr. Hedgcock expressed an opinion that the discussion introduced by General Ramsay was not likely to result in benefit to the bank, and said that the shareholders must look at the results which had already been obtained in the new bank. (Cheers.) The directors had pulled the bank through the difficulties with which it was at one time surrounded; and as a proof of the success which had attended their efforts, he could not do better than point to the present price of the shares, as compared with the time when many of the shareholders would have given them away. He earnestly recommended the shareholders to pull together, and support the directors to whom they were all so much indebted for the results already obtained. (Cheers.)

The Chairman said he would make a very brief reply to the remarks of the hon. ex-director, General Ramsay. He must say that the remarks which that gentleman had read to the meeting bore a most remarkable likeness to a letter which the board had received from Mr. Balfour himself. (A laugh.) With respect to the appointment of Mr. Balfour as manager, it was true that Mr. Balfour was appointed under the impression that he was a fit and proper person. He went to India, and performed his duty there with credit to himself and advantage to the bank. He came home; but in the meantime the directors has been called upon to look into the affairs of the old bank, and then circumstances came to light which entirely altered the impression of the board with respect to the fitness of Mr. Balfour for the position of manager at home. He stated openly that there was nothing against Mr. Balfour's character, but he did not hesitate to say that circumstances came before the board which rendered it impossible for the directors to continue Mr. Balfour in his position, and this was the opinion, not only of the board, but also of the committee of shareholders, to whom the matter was referred. (Hear, hear.) He (the chairman) would now state what his own position was, as the hon. ex-director had referred to him as the managing director. He had been with others, as the shareholders knew, one of the main instruments in bringing about the resuscitation of the bank, and he felt grateful to the shareholders for the confidence they had reposed in the scheme which was brought forward, to which he was a party; and he felt it was a duty he owed to the shareholders not to leave them in the lurch, but to give them his services as far as they could be useful in order to place the bank in a safe and sound position. (Cheers.) He occupied the position of chairman and managing director through the kindness and with the entire confidence of his colleagues, and not from any personal motive, except the personal feeling and determination to do his duty—he had no other personal object to serve. (Cheers.) With respect to the other points which had been brought forward, they had already been referred to in a lengthened correspondence which had taken place; and the auditors would bear testimony that there was nothing in the statements which had been brought forward as to matters of figures; as to the audit of the accounts, he believed they were as faithful and honest accounts as were ever put before shareholders; as regarded the certificate appended to them, he would leave the auditors to explain it. He thought it was scarcely necessary to go into detail with respect to the other matters referred to by the hon. ex-director. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Galsworthy, one of the auditors, in reply to the observations of General Ramsay, said the accounts were anything but "vague," as they showed exactly what had been done; as to their being "unsatisfactory," he would simply say that the audiors were perfectly satisfied with the nature and correctness of the accounts; as to the third charge, that the accounts were "unusual, amounting in fact to no audit at all, and such as would not be found in the audit of any other bank or company," he would simply meet that statement with a flat denial. He could show the hon. ex-director certificates of a similar character appended to the balance-sheets of banks and institutions other than the Agra Bank. (Cheers.) As had been remarked by the chairman, the observations made by General Ramsay bore a remarkable likeness to the points raised by Mr. Balfour in his letters to the board; he (Mr. Galsworthy) would simply say that he and Mr. Chadwick (the other auditor) had most carefully examined the points which had been so raised by Mr. Balfour, and had investigated every charge that gentleman had made, and had found the answers to one and all perfectly satisfactory; and he would go further if necessary, and say that he would undertake to convince General Ramsay himself that those answers were perfectly satisfactory. (Cheers.) In conclusion, Mr. Galsworthy said: With respect to the accounts, I may say we have given unusual time and attention to the accounts—very much more, indeed, than the magnificent sum you voted us last year will pay for. (A laugh.) We thought it our duty to do so on this occasion, and I may sum up my observations by saying I am quite satisfied that the accounts are perfectly correct. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bishop said that his own occupation took him constantly to the bank, and he could bear personal testimony to the unceasing attention which Mr. Thomson gave to the affairs of the bank, and he believed it would be impossible to find any man more acquainted with the affairs of the bank, or more competent to conduct them, than Mr. Thomson. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lynch said he had been constantly at the bank and could fully endorse the observations of Mr. Bishop.

Dr. Richardson, in answer to a question regarding the opinion of the shareholders' committee in the interest of the B shareholders, said that they were entirely satisfied with all that had been done in the management of the bank.

Dr. Paton: I have gone into all the circumstances, and I state emphatically that Mr. Balfour could not be continued in the bank as manager.

Mr. Dyson said he was a holder of between 700 and 800 shares, and knowing what Mr. Balfour had done in the old bank, he had no hesitation in saying that he would not have held a single share in the new bank if he knew that Mr. Balfour had anything to do with the management.

Mr. Lawrence said he wished it to be distinctly understood that there was no charge whatever of fraud against Mr. Balfour, but transactions took place which Mr. Balfour could not do otherwise than "father," but which he was sure the old directors would repudiate. He also bore testimony to the great amount of duty and responsibility which had been borne by Mr. Thomson.

In answer to Mr. Ambrose Moore,

The Chairman said that, according to the reading of the articles of association, the deficiency in the 10 per cent. of last year could be made up out of the current year.

The resolution for the adoption of the report was then put, and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Newmarch, seconded by Mr. A. Moore, the appointment of Mr. Glyn as a director, in the place of Mr. Spicer, was confirmed.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Slater, the election of Mr. Palmer as director was confirmed.

On the motion of Mr. Dyson, seconded by Mr. Taylor, Mr. E. Chadwick was re-appointed an auditor; and on the motion of Colonel Smyth, seconded by Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Edwin Galsworthy was also re-appointed an auditor.

The Rev. Mr. Ford complained that one or two of the directors of the old bank had sold shares just before the bank stopped, and thus tended to increase the public distrust, and damage the bank. He particularly alluded to Mr. Tyler.

Mr. Tyler said the explanation was very simple; he had not sold a single share of his own, but he happened to be a trustee for about thirty shares, and other parties also interested in the trust had insisted upon their being sold. (Hear, hear.)

General Ramsay said that after the explanation that had been given he should not propose the resolution which he had intended, but he would ask whether, upon the final dissolution of the bank, it was intended to appoint a new manager?

Mr. J. Stewart (director) said: Gentlemen, I think on all occasions like these, when inquiries are made on business appertaining to the bank, it is judicious to leave the chairman himself to respond to the inquiries which are made; but I have observed, especially from the speech of the hon. ex-director, that there is an under current of personal animosity to which it is not fair to leave the chairman to respond. (Hear, hear.) I beg, therefore, as a perfectly independent director, to offer you my own individual opinion for what it may be worth, and in order to enable you to measure what value you may be pleased to put upon that opinion, I will say that I joined the board with great reluctance, for I was fully alive to the onerous duty which the reconstruction of the bank involved, and I was also cognisant of the invidious position one would be placed in in the reparation of former errors, involving censure on the former state of things. Therefore I at first declined but the pressure from certain influential parties whose assistance was absolutely necessary for the success of the reconstruction induced me to waive my objections. (Cheers.) When I did so, some fifteen months ago, the late manager had just started for India. I was perfectly unacquainted with every officer of the bank, and also by sight with an honourable director. I mention this because I cannot imagine a position more conducive to the formation of an impartial judgment, for I was without the slightest or remotest interest at any time, or in any way, in the affairs of the old bank or the new. I did not desire, and I certainly did not consider I had accepted the mission, to sit, in judgment on the old board, but simply to do my duty to this board by assisting my colleagues in making the best we could, for you unfortunate old shareholders, of the complicated assets which represented the capital which remained, and in addition to that the promotion of the business of the new bank and its organisation, and also to form my own judgment of the fitness and capacity of the officers of the present bank for their duties. (Cheers.) When I was thus engaged I heard, as every-one will who mingles with the world, all sorts of insinuations of personal motives here and personal motives there, and personal feeling here and personal feeling there. I shut my eyes and ears to all this, and confined myself to forming my own independent opinion as founded upon the facts and circumstances which came under my own personal knowledge, and cognisance, and investigation. Whilst I am thus directly addressing you here, I am desirous of doing what I conceive to be a clear and distinct duty, and that is to assume my full and entire share of the responsibility of the acts of my colleagues, which have met with my most entire concurrence. (Cheers.) I look at all that has passed, and all that has been discussed, and I am as certain as I stand here that what has been done has been clearly for the present and future permanent advantage of this bank. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, I may say I am familiar with the business of the City of London; I have passed through the thick of this speculative frenzy and finance-mongering, and I can therefore make allowance for those amateur men of business who fancy business experience comes by nature. I make full allowance for the head and subordinate men being carried off their feet; I pass by in silence much which has occurred; but after making all allowance for this, there still remains a large *residuum* of much which must be condemned, and it will be foolish were we not to benefit by the dear-bought experience which we have had in our own doors and under our own eyes. (Loud cheers.) I may say the chairman has been the moving spirit of our board, and I should be falling short of what is due to my own feelings, as well as what is due to you, if I did not tell you (seeing what I have done) that you cannot really exaggerate the amount of labour and devotion, and consummate judgment, and persevering self-denial which the chairman has shown in carying out a most difficult task. (Cheers.) He deserves every acknowledgment at your hands; the bank is now swept, or nearly so, of our past cobwebs and complications, and completely severed at length from all past habits, and traditions, and associations of the past management of the bank—(Cheers.) and I am very much mistaken, indeed, I am perfectly convinced, that if we pursue the course we have now adopted, the Agra Bank will be one of the most solid and successful of the colonial banks in England. (Cheers.) I beg your pardon for one moment. I have said there was much to be allowed for, but still much to be condemned, and it would be folly not to benefit by the lessons we have learned, and I am one of those who think it my duty to inquire into the cause which led to these circumstances. Within the last few weeks, since the manager sent in his resignation and withdrew, we have received several letter from a shareholder cross-questioning us upon several items connected with the business of the bank and its management, to many of which an answer could have been answered by a reference to the articles of association. He was courteously answered by our giving him every information which could possibly be given compatibly with our duty, and he was also invited to come to the bank and inspect documents which could throw light upon these points. In lieu of responding to the invitation a second letter was received by the board, and this letter indicated the same personal hostility of tone which characterised the first, and was couched in such intemperate language that, coupled with the character of the inquiries made, it satisfied me as to character and capacity of the writer. With him I am not acquainted. I am certain I repeat the opinion of my colleagues when I say that the exercise of any honest and independent vigilance on the part of shareholders is a matter of congratulation, for we believe it has a wholesome effect upon joint-stock management; but the only matter to be regretted is that this active vigilance and inquisitorial supervision was not exercised some years ago, and the reason I regret it is, that if it had been exercised, probably most of the former capital would have been in your possession, and much of the misery and suffering might have been spared. (Cheers.) I say I regret it, because I do not hesitate to say the shareholder in question was the honourable ex-director, General Ramsay, who exercised that vigilance, and that it ill becomes him to step forward apparently to vilify the board for trying to do their duty, however difficult it may be. I should have thought that any ordinary man in his position would have remained in penitental oblivion. (Cheers.) However competent a man may be in his own career, it does not follow that he should form a good director, and there is no doubt the injudicious selection of directors has been one of the great causes of the failure of these institutions. (Cheers.) Therefore I have thought it right to bring forward this question. (Cheers.)

After one or two other observations, the business of the ordinary general meeting was concluded.

The meeting then resolved itself into a meeting of the Agra and Masterman's Bank.

Mr. Trench moved that the second report of the committee be received and adopted, and that the committee be requested to continue their valuable services, to give effect to the recommendations contained in the report, and to undertake the duty of examining and passing Mr. Cannan's accounts.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Stewart, and carried.

The Chairman next proceeded to bring under the notice of the board the question of the remuneration to be paid to Mr. Cannan for his services during the period he acted as liquidator of the bank. The directors had taken this subject into their most careful consideration, and given much time and attention to it, and the amount that it was proposed to offer Mr. Cannan was £7,000, subject to his handing over to the shareholders' committee all the moneys, documents, &c., in his possession. In proposing this amount it had been thought well to deal liberally with Mr. Cannan, and it was thought that this £7,000 was a very liberal amount, as it was a personal allowance, and quite irrespective of clerks' salaries and other payments.

Dr Richardson seconded the resolution.

Some discussion ensued, in the course of which several shareholders expressed their opinion that £7,000 was too much, and eventually

Mr. Clement Dale said: Gentlemen, I come forward to move an amendment. I think £7,000 which is proposed to be given to the liquidator is too much, and I proposed to you instead that we should name a sum of £5,000, I perfectly agree with what has fallen from the chair; that we ought to meet Mr. Cannan in a spirit of great liberality. I agree with that; if it merely resolved itself into a consideration of so much or less we should probably not trouble ourselves much about the matter if the liquidation had been carried out. But, gentlemen, have we not a duty to discharge towards the other shareholders? that the shareholders know perfectly well; it is not an isolated case, for there are hundreds who have been utterly ruined by the late failure. Now, gentlemen, where is this money to come from which we are to pay Mr. Cannan? Why, out of the pockets of those who have already suffered so much; therefore I do submit to you for your consideration that while we act liberally to Mr. Cannan still we must look to the interests of the shareholders and protect them as well as we can. So I say again, I come forward to propose an amendment to the resolution, and I do so with great confidence. Indeed, I would express my own opinion that £3,500 would be an extremely liberal compensation for seven moths' work; that would bring it up to about £6,000 a year, which is as much as is received by the great officers and dignitaries of the State. And just look at what are their duties as compared with those of Mr. Cannan. Mr. Cannan has had no responsibility—scarcely any. If any difficulty arose he sheltered himself under the Court; therefore, in point of fact, his responsibility was a mere nothing. Then with respect to his duties as a man of business. You all know the first part of a liquidator's duty in a business of this kind is extremely easy. It is simply to obtain money from those who have the means, and are willing to acknowledge their just debts and pay them to the utmost of their ability. Therefore a liquidator in the first part of a winding up has little or nothing to do. When the liquidation in this case was commenced, the accounts were balanced to a point, and Mr. Cannan had nothing to do but to apply himself to receiving the money. Therefore I do think if you give him £5,000 you will be treating him very liberally. I believe if he goes to a jury he will not get so much—indeed I do not think he would get anything like £3,500. If he forces the shareholders into court, I do not believe he will get at the hands of the Vice-Chancellor so much even as the latter sum I have named. Under these circumstances I shall move my amendment. There are one or two points to which it may be as well I should refer before I retire. First, with respect to the point which the hon. chairman has alluded to, namely, that he wishes to get the management of the winding-up into our own hands. Judging from what has been done hitherto, I think if you leave the management of the winding-up in the hands of a committee of our own body, equally interested with ourselves in making the most of the assets and keeping down the expenses, we shall be much better off than if we had the interference of a stranger. Therefore I do think we should strengthen the hands of the committee by expressing a decided opinion that, upon the payment of the debts, the future management should be kept in our own hands. I am not aware that there is any further observation I need make, and I will conclude by moving as an amendment that the sum of £5,000 be offered to Mr. Cannan for his services instead of £7,000.

Mr. Morley: I rise to second the amendment. I think £5,000 is a very enormous sum to offer Mr. Cannan: it is more than liberal, and I do think that he will accept it. I cannot help thinking that if he is a wise man he will accept it, and then he will get more than he deserves. We were told just now that Mr. Cannan came under the denomination of a Don of liquidators—that is to say, he made himself a Lord High Chanellor. Well, we propose to bring him down to a Vice-Chancellor and offer him £5,000 for seven months' service, which is rather more than the Vice-Chancellor receives; therefore he will have no reason to complain on that score. At the same time, I must call your attention to the fact that he has in his hands £86,600, which we cannot touch until we satisfy him. That is an important matter to consider, but, notwithstanding, we should be perfectly liberal and just; and I think we shall be more than just if we offer him £5,000. I would also call your attention to the express condition upon which it is to be offered him, namely, that he will at once give up the duties of liquidator to the committee, and have nothing more to do with it. I second the amendment without any prejudice to an arbitration of the judicial proceedings. (Cheers.)

After remarks by two or three shareholders, the amendment was put to the meeting and carried by a very large majority.

A cordial vote of thanks was then given to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

LAW.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT—4TH MAY.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, COMMISSIONER.)

In re Nowrojee Dhunjeebhoy.

Liabilities Rs. 2,18,235; assets Rs. 1,64,030-9-3 good, Rs. 800 bad, and Rs. 2,317-10-6 doubtful.

Mr. Marriott appeared on behalf of Dhunjeebhoy Jeewanjee Dessai, and said that his client was entered on the schedule as a debtor to the amount of Rs. 1,46,000, whereas he really was a creditor on the insolvent's estate. He therefore moved for permission, as a creditor of the estate, to examine the insolvent's books.

The Official Assignee stated that the insolvent denied that the entry, as a debtor, was incorrect.

The Commissioner asked if the insolvent had had this matter brought under his notice and been informed that he was liable to be imprisoned for giving false evidence in a judicial investigation?

Mr. Marriott believed that he had, and went on to say that the claims of his client were rather peculiar, and he might state them briefly. There were Rs. 50,000 entered by the insolvent against Dessai as the unpaid balance of purchase-money; but Dessai had the signature of the insolvent for the whole of the purchase-money at the foot of a deed, and he would be able to prove that it was all paid. Another item was one of Rs. 85,000 of a balance of a contract, but in connection with that he had an agreement under the insolvent's hand showing that the contract had been cancelled, and showing that he had paid Rs. 10,000 for that rescinding. Then there was another charge in connection with a contract by the insolvent to take away sand from Colaba for the purpose of reclamation; but he could show that the insolvent had agreed to pay Rs. 4,000 per mensem for the right to take away the sand, and that he was due Dessai Rs. 19,000 thereon. He would be able to prove these points at the proper time—when the case came on for hearing—and meantime he had only to move for liberty as a creditor to examine the books.

The Commissioner said he was not quite sure if he could grant that, as it would be giving Dessai the advantages of a creditor whilst he was a debtor.

The insolvent was here sworn, and in reply to Mr. Marriott said that Dessai was due him the sums on the schedule, and that he had a writing from him to that effect. On being questioned regarding the contract for removing the sand, he said there were several such contracts, and unless these were produced he could not give evidence. Several such contracts were entered into, but subsequently rescinded.

The Commissioner said he did not want to go into these matters at present. He did not think he could grant the application at present, and the case must stand over till the second hearing.

Mr. Marriott replied that this put his client to a great advantage; but as all his witnesses were not present he must just allow the case to stand over.

The Official Assignee then asked an interim order for protection to the insolvent, so that he might give assistance with regard to his affairs. He had seen the insolvent only once, and could not get information.

The Commissioner said there must be a difficulty in the case, and he would be inclined to grant an interim order, but he could not depart from the rule of the Court requiring notice of such a motion to be given.

The Official Assignee here remarked that Government were selling insolvent's landed property at Malabar for rent.

Mr. Pigot on behalf of the two opposing creditors, Manockjee Dhunjeebhoy Cullianjee, and the trustees of Dessai Nanabhoy, objected to the granting of the interim order.

After some further discussion, the Commissioner said the case could be brought before him in chambers, and instructed that notice should be given to the two opposing creditors, that an interim order for relief of the insolvent would be given in chambers on Friday afternoon unless cause were shown to the contrary. The motion by Mr. Marriott, he said, could be considered and his proof heard at the same time.

In re Sewjee Ragowjee.

Liabilities Rs. 8,930; assets Rs. 4,000, good.

Mr. Macpherson appeared for the two opposing creditors who were the only real entries on the schedule, and stated that they opposed on the grounds of (1) concealment of property, (2) with-holding the books, and (3) a vexatious defence in a suit raised against the defendant by one of the creditors. The remarks of Mr. Justice Westropp, who tried the case, would show that the defence was vexatious; and as his clients were the only real ones on the insolvent's schedule, the only object of the insolvency was to get out of prison where the insolvent at present was at the instance of his client. The suit had been for recovery of Rs. 6,930, a balance of Rs. 8,000, lent to the insolvent, whilst a muccadum in the employment of the creditor, for the purpose of celebrating his marriage; and the defence he set up was that jewels to the value of Rs. 5,200 had been given as security for the amount borrowed, but that was disbelieved by the learned Judge, and decree given for the plaintiff with speedy execution.

The Commissioner—It's a great pity this case did not come on before my learned brother, Mr. Westropp, who tried the former case.

Mr. Macpherson—I am quite ready to adjourn it, my Lord.

The Commissioner—I daresay you are, but it may be another case with the insolvent. (Laughter.)

After the insolvent had been examined,

Mr. G. F. Rimington, who had been solicitor for the plaintiff in the case in which the alleged vexatious defence was set up, was called as a witness. He stated that a large number of witnesses had been examined for the defence, that the same books which were brought to the Insolvent Court by the insolvent had been produced before Mr. Justice Westropp, and that the Judge had expressed his belief that the entries had been concocted. With regard to the defence as to the jewels Mr. Westropp had made the following remarks, which he (Mr. Rimington) took a note of at the trial:—"That he did not believe that the insolvent or his father ever had these ornaments (those said to have been lodged with the opposing creditor) and that his story that the money was borrowed on jewels to purchase other jewels was incredible."

The Commissioner asked whether there was any use struggling against this expression of opinion.

Mr. Mayhew, who appeared for the insolvent, held that these remarks by Mr. Westropp did not imply that there had been a vexatious defence.

The Commissioner thought they certainly did, for this opinion expressed by his learned brother, who was very cautious in such matters, showed a false defence, and that surely was the worst kind of vexatious defence.

Mr. Mayhew submitted the effect of this ruling would be that in every case in which judgment was given for the plaintiff the defence must be held to be vexatious.

The Commissioner said that did not follow, but that in the present case he must hold that the defence had been vexatious. It had been shown to be unfounded, and to have been got up simply for vexation—as was frequently done in these Courts. There could be no question about that. The man had brought a defence founded on untruth, and supported by false witnesses and false books; and to all intents and purposes the defence was vexatious. He did not see that they could struggle against that conclusion.

Mr. Mayhew—No; not after your Lordship's expression of opinion.

The Commissioner—I have again and again ruled to that effect, and the only question is as to the amount of punishment under section 51. There seems to have been a case vexatiously defended, and the adjudication must be that the insolvent be discharged under section 51 except as to the claim of this particular creditor.

Mr. Mayhew—He has been in jail for three months already.

The Commissioner—I will keep that fact in view. He shall be discharged as to the opposing creditor so soon as he has been in custody for the period of one year. It is clear that there has been a vexatious defence, and therefore he must go back to jail and remain there for one year from this date.

Re Memon Essa Hajee Moolook.

Liabilities Rs. 2,987-9-10; good assets Rs. 1,347, bad ditto Rs. 50.

Mr. Mayhew, who appeared for Mahomed Hajee, an opposing creditor, said his client and the insolvent had been engaged in business as dealers in rubble, stone, and ballast, and that, the business being dissolved, their respective claims had been brought under arbitration and the assets divided, so that no question now arose as to the partnership. His client opposed, however, on behalf of the creditors in general, on the ground of concealment of property, for no proper explanation in regard to the insolvent's property had yet been put before the creditors. In particular he would call the attention of the Court to an item in regard to the proceeds of the sale of seven "country craft," which were stated to amount to Rs. 2,225. Four such craft had been given over to the insolvent from his estate, but the opposing creditor held that the insolvent had not received this money in respect of them, but had given them to a relative who was living with him, and that to that extent the creditors would be defrauded. As a comparison the learned counsel referred to another entry in the schedule, where the cost of three craft was entered at Rs. 2,973.

The Commissioner said this could not be taken as any criterion, as they might have been of a different quality.

Evidence was then adduced on behalf of the opposing creditor, and at the close the petition was adjourned for further investigation as to the books.

In re Shah Moolchund Narayen.

The liabilities in this case were Rs. 50,987-4, and the assets Rs. 1,800, good, and Rs. 2,075, bad. The petitioner had been a dealer in piece-goods, and the Commissioner after glancing over the schedule granted the discharge.

In re Pedro Simao Miranda.

Liabilities Rs. 909-3-3, assets Rs. 60 bad.

Mr. Strong opposed on the ground of concealment of property, and stated that two months before the insolvency in December 1867, the insolvent sold a property for which he alleged he got only Rs. 400, whilst the opposing creditor was prepared to prove it was worth Rs. 2,000.

The Commissioner, after hearing evidence, said it seemed the insolvent had made a *bona fide* sale to a relation who had taken advantage of his hopeless position. The transaction did not come under the section as having made away with any of his property, but when he knew that he was in such a hopeless state—just on the verge of bankruptcy—he had no right to sell away his property at so much below its value. His application must, therefore, be adjourned for six months without protection.

In re Eduljee Nowrojee.

Liabilities Rs. 1,008-2-6, assets Rs. 436-9, bad.

Mr. Mayhew appeared on behalf of Dunjeebhoy Muncherjee, and showed that the insolvent had commenced business in July 1865 with no capital except Rs. 500 which he had received from his mother as the fourth part of his share of a family dwelling house. It was not stated whether there was a mortgage on this house, and, if so, then his share would pay all his debts, so that he would suggest that the Court hear the witnesses for the opposition, than take the statement of the insolvent, and adjourn the petition so as to see whether there was a mortgage. Then it was stated that the insolvent, who was very young, had traded as a partner in "Europe" shops, and the information of his clients was that these had made profits, not losses—so that he had to object in respect that no proper account was given in the schedule as to the partnerships.

After hearing several witnesses,

The Commissioner said the petition would be adjourned for a month for amendment of the schedule. As to the question of a mortgage on the house it seemed his mother had given him Rs. 1,080, and he thought this point of the case a very trumpery one. It could be considered, but he thought there would be no criminal charge confirmed.

In re Candass Narrondass.

Liabilities Rs. 1,64,08,276-3, assets Rs. 21,14,671-15-2, good Rs. 11,7,270-7-6, and Rs. 73,94,860-12-3, doubtful.

Mr. Marriott appeared for the insolvent; Mr. Pigot for the London, Asiatic, and American Company, and also for the Chartered Mercantile Bank; and Mr. Macpherson for the Bank of Bombay.

Mr. Pigot and Mr. Macpherson moved for a further adjournment for a month, so as to give an opportunity for further examination of the insolvent's books.

Mr. Marriott said the case had hung over for a long time, and the insolvent was now desirous that it should go on.

The Commissioner refused the motion, and ordered the case to be called in its order on the roll.

The above motion was made in the morning, but the case was not called till after four o'clock, and His Lordship then said it was too late to proceed with it.

Mr. Pigot stated that Damodhur Heerjee had filed an affidavit and urged the necessity for examining the insolvent's books. These had been lodged with the Official Assignee only last week; and it was very necessary that these should be examined before proceedings were commenced, as the case was a heavy one and would likely last for at least a week.

The Commissioner said that in a case of this importance when there was such a heavy schedule—there should be every opportunity for examination of the books. He thought that it was not fair to commence a case like this during the vacation when the counsel at the bar ought to be enjoying themselves at Mahableshwur and other places—though it was different with the Judges. (A laugh.) He should not like to do any injustice to the insolvent, but thought he could not be injured when only a fortnight ago his own counsel was applying for four months' adjournment.

The case was then adjourned till Monday, 8th June, and the opposing creditors were allowed to file additional grounds of opposition stating the particulars.

This was all the business.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF RAJKOOMAR COLLEGE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

RAJCOTE, 28TH APRIL.

IN fulfilment of my promise I have the pleasure to subjoin a sketch of the proceedings of the ceremony attending the laying of the foundation stone of the "Rajkoomar School" on the evening of Saturday last the 25th instant.

Two large durbar tents were pitched on the spot selected as site for the building, which is situated south of the station bazaar, and is surrounded by a large open plain. Seats were arranged as in the morning's durbar, and the foundation stone suspended from a crane, stood in the middle of the tent where the assemblage was congregated. In addition to the Chiefs and European and Native gentlemen who were present at the durbar, several ladies graced the occasion with their presence, among whom we observed Mrs. and the two Misses Pogson, and Mesdames Vaughan, Blomfield, Christie, Wells and Booth.

A company of the 17th Regiment N. I. and a detachment from H. H. the Jam's Guards formed the guard of honour, the band of H. H. the Jam's Guards discoursing sweet music.

The Political Agent, Colonel Anderson, opened the ceremony by delivering an address in English, which was afterwards translated into Guzerati by Mr. Mukundrai Munserai, Extra Assistant Political Agent, and was listened to with deep attention both by the Chiefs and others present. The address was to the following effect:—

"Talookdars, Gerassias, Bhoomeeas, and others of Kattywar,—I meet you here this day for the purpose of performing a ceremony common in all civilized countries, namely, that of laying the foundation stone of a public building. The occasion on which we are now met is to lay the foundation stone of a College to be erected for the accommodation of the sons and heirs of the Chiefs reigning in this province. It is necessary that I should briefly state the circumstances under which this College was first projected by our late Political Agent, Colonel Keatinge, V.C. C.S.I. The extension of the benefits of education is the thought of all wise rulers, and in all countries education and its advancement is looked upon as one of the departments of the general administration of the State. When Colonel Keatinge first came to this province he found the education of the people generally well cared for, but that no provision or adequate measures for promoting the education of the higher nobility (the sons of Chiefs) who would one day themselves be rulers, been considered. He was maturing this among the many other plans he had at heart for the good and welfare of the province, when the subject was brought under the notice of Government, and called forth in 1864 an expression of opinion as to the best means of educating young Chiefs and fitting them for the discharge of their public duties. Colonel Keatinge with the Political Officers responded to the call, and forwarded his report on the subject. In 1867 the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council having considered the various reports received, issued certain instructions to the Political Officers for their guidance for the future training and education of the youths over whom they had control. On receiving these instructions Colonel Keatinge assembled the representatives of all the principal States and discussed the matter with them, and it was then unanimously decided that the first care was the providing a fitting building for the accommodation of the minors and young nobles coming into Rajcote to study in the school. Colonel Keatinge promised that if the Chiefs would contribute a handsome subscription he would arrange to transfer such a sum from local funds as would secure a proper building for the purpose contemplated. The assistants in charge of the several districts were addressed and the importance of the object pointed out, and their co-operation and personal attention requested in giving publicity to the same, and subscriptions in aid thereto invited. I have by me the lists which the assistants sent in after obtaining from you liberal donations, and the sum of thirty thousand rupees subscribed shows unmistakeably the liberal spirit with which you all came forward to carry out the project which Colonel Keatinge had so much at heart; and in conformity with the promise he then made you, I have addressed Government to allow a sum of rupees twenty thousand to be added from the Infanticide Fund, which will enable an able and talented local engineer, Mr. Booth, to provide a handsome, commodious, and substantial building. The drawing of the proposed building, the first stone of which I shall now lay, is before you, and I think you will agree with me in admiring it. Of the 30,000 rupees, 5,225 has come from the northern division, Drangdra and Limree, each contribute one-fifth towards this. In the south the subscription amounts to Rs. 6,342, of which H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur contributes Rs. 3,500, or more than half; and the Jeytpore Kottee States Rs. 1,000. In the western division the total subscription is Rs. 12,050, out of which H. H. the Jam gives Rs. 3,500, the States of Porebunder, Morbee, and Rajcote 1,000 each, while the other 2nd class States Gondul, and Dhrole, contribute Rs. 900 and 700 respectively. In the eastern division the subscription amounts to Rs. 6,330, more than half of which, viz., Rs. 3,500, H. H. the Thakoor of Bhownuggur, as befits his high position contributes,—Palitana, the 2nd class State, giving Rs. 750. To the district officers, especially to the late Captain Hebbert, great commendation is due for the zeal with which they entered into the project, and tact with which they pointed out the great advantages which would result from the measure. Were Colonel Keatinge himself present he would, I feel convinced, thank you as heartily as I now do for responding in such a suitable way to the call he made upon you. By that you have shown your earnestness and the wish in your hearts to see your sons receive an education befitting their high rank. The building of which we have the plan before us will have on its ground floor a central hall 16 feet by 20, and four rooms for study 20 feet by 30, and verandah 12 feet broad running round the entire length; while on the upper storey there will be seven separate sleeping apartments, each 10 feet by 20, and two large meeting rooms 20 by 30, with a front room over the porch 15 by 18, and a trellised verandah running the entire length, of the same dimensions as the one below. The College would thus accommodate twelve young men, as the large upper room can be partitioned off for sleeping apartments when required. It will be when completed an imposing building of great public utility, supplying a want long felt, and it will form an ornament to the station, and will I, trust for ages to come be pointed out as a memorial of the liberality and energy of the Chiefs of Kattyawar. Within its walls we trust to see the young heirs and sons of all our Chiefs from time to time gathered to imbibe under proper and qualified masters those lessons of life which will fit them for the exalted position which some of them will in after years be called upon to hold. There, learning the habits of self-reliance, they will grow up with enlarged ideas which study of every kind must bring about, and at a distance from the narrow confined atmosphere of their own homes, they will have the advantage, from the facilities within their reach, of seeing a state of society more advanced than exists in their own States, and of judging also for themselves hereafter, by travel in other lands, how other States are governed, and so becoming themselves accomplished and enlightened rulers. To those amongst you here assembled who have seldom moved out of the limits of this province, the outside world and its wonders are unknown. You hear of the rail, the steamer, and the electric telegraph, and other equally wonderful inventions, but they are only realized when actually seen and made use of. The advantages of travel and the enlarged anduseful ideas it gives are only now becoming apparent. And those of you who have travelled and made pilgrimages to other lands, came back impressed no doubt with a sense of how much your own States are wanting in several essentials; and I am sure you must feel, that had you yourselves received those advantages of a higher order of education which you now propose to give to your sons, you would have felt happier. This feeling is innate in us all, and it redounds highly to your credit that you have without stint come forward to carry out the project which Colonel Keatinge had in view. I will not detain you long, beyond expressing the feeling of satisfaction with which I meet you here assembled for the first time since I have been delegated by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council with full authority in this province. I have known you all now for many years—I yet hope to labour among you for many more. Within the last few months we have passed through a time of some adversity—the ranks of this Agency have been shorn of some of its best and most gallant assistants, and the regret for their loss is now very generally felt throughout the land. I trust the example they left behind of devotion to duty will not be lost, and I trust we are now entering on a new era in the annals of this province which, favoured as it is in so many ways, let all of us each in our respective sphere strive to do our duty to push onward in the race for advancement and civilization. I hope this College may long exist, and that you all will send your sons to it, to show how you appreciate it, and that it will prove a blessing to all for whom it is intended. I ask you all to join me in wishing success to the 'Keatinge Rajkoomar College.' May it under Providence be a blessing to those destined to become its inmates, and in its erection may we look upon a new era of enlightenment as having dawned in the history of the Chiefs, their sons, and the people of Kattyawar."

The Dewan of Joonaghur, Goculjee Jhalla, next addressed the assembly in Guzerati, to the effect that the undertaking was calculated to prove of immense benefit to the Chiefs of the province, and thus to the people whom they govern—that the thanks of the province was due to Colonel Keatinge, and to Colonel Anderson also, for the interest they have taken in the matter, and that he hoped ere long to see the rapid spread of enlightenment among the Chiefs of the province who were commencing to appreciate the advantages of education.

A royal salute of 21 guns was then fired, and the inscription having been read out in English and Guzerati, was together with different kinds of coin, and copies of the *Bombay Gazette*, *Delhi Gazette*, and *Times of India* received that day placed in the foundation and the stone then lowered.

The inscription was as follows:—

"In the 31st year of the reign of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of Hindustan—This foundation stone of the Kattyawar Rajkoomar College [Projected under the auspices of Lieutenant Colonel R. H. Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I, late Political Agent in Kattyawar, for the education of the sons of the Chiefs and Nobility of Kattyawar, —The Right Honourable Sir J. M. Lawrence, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., being Viceroy of India—The Right Honourable Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, K.C.S.I., being Governor of Bombay; and Colonel William Warden Anderson being Political Agent in Kattyawar,] is laid this day, Saturday, the 25th of April 1868, at Rajcote, by Colonel Anderson, Political Agent, in presence of Colonel Pogson, Commanding 17th Regiment N.I., and other officers of the station, and the assembled Chiefs, Talookdars, Gerassias, and others of the province of Kattyawar.—Vivat Regina."

After distribution of pan sooparee, nosegays, &c., the assembly dispersed.

THE AMROLEE WORKSHOPS.

(*Guzerat Times.*)

SOME time back this journal took occasion to protest against the contemplated removal of the Locomotive Department of the B. B. & C. I. Railway from Amrolee to Bombay; and we have been gratified to notice that no immediate steps towards that object have been taken in the interval. Indeed, from certain information which reached us as well as from the obvious disadvantages to the proceeding, we were led to anticipate that the project had been abandoned. But bad news flies fast, and we now have the intelligence revived that Amrolee is doomed to destruction, and that at no distant date. However, we do not take much alarm at the rumour, since it is as likely as not that the news of to-morrow will contradict that of to-day, and it is even consistent with the doings of Corporations and Companies all over the world, that at the eleventh hour neither Amrolee nor Bombay will be the decided locality. A Corporation has been defined as "that which hath neither a body to be kicked, nor a soul to be damned;" and what is true of a Corporation is true of a Railway Company, and what is true of a Railway Company is again true of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Public Companies now-a-days, at least their representatives, act as if each had every one of them were the sole and united Company; that the representative's hobbies must be those of the shareholders at large, and all that these latter have to do is to pay the piper while the representatives dance. It is related of the great Composer Handel that he once went very hungry into a Hotel and ordered dinner for four. When dinner was announced the host enquired "where was the company?" "I am de company," said the man of genius, and forthwith proceeded to discharge a company's duty towards the viands. That anecdote appears to be universally imitated by public Companies at present, with just the difference that the Composer paid for the imaginary company as its representative and had a substantial dinner, while our real Companies *pay their representatives* and often get no recompense at all.

We are certain that if the local representatives of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (with its jaw-breaking name) were consulting the interests of *their* Company (we put the public interests aside as something merely ideal), the last thing they would seriously contemplate would be the breaking up of a large establishment like that at Amrolee. In removing this establishment the local managers must plead guilty to a blunder one way or the other. Either the original resolution to make Amrolee the *hinging* station between Bombay and Ahmedabad was ill-advised, and consequently a reckless waste of the shareholders' money, or (as is more likely) the present design of removing it is a wanton error, with no other effect that we can see than to impede the working of the line, to impoverish the locality no less than the servants of the Company, and to get rid of whatever spare capital may be lying in the coffers of the Company at Bombay. We are supposing, of course, that some such capital exists, though we are not sure of it, if we are to judge by the irregular issues of pay to the establishments, and the expensiveness of the said establishments, to say nothing of the constant outlay for damages incurred between Nature and Neglect. Even if the Company is so well to do that it can afford the gigantic cost of breaking up their present station, and if they can do so with justice to their shareholders and to the public, are the interests of their employes of so little consequence that they should be entirely ignored? We need not repeat what this journal expressed more than eighteen months ago in regard to the difference in the cost of living at Amrolee and Bombay, and what was true then is simply eighteen times truer now, as no body ought to know better than the local officials themselves. But we presume the latter have calculated on all this, and in short that "they are not reckoning without their host." Possibly they have been so successful within the last few years, despite the heavy "fall of cotton" that an addition of 30 or 50 per cent. to each employe's salary would never tend to "break the camel's back." Or since it is but just to regard both sides of the question, might it be that after the fashion of the Back Bay Company and other illustrious examples, whenever they see bankruptcy looming ahead they launch out with an unstintful hand, resolved that not a pice shall reach the shareholders at the "winding up." Really, far as we should wish such a consummation to be, and little cause as we have for indulging in such a speculation just now, it is the only solution of the otherwise insoluble proposal to which we advert.

Perhaps we might be pardoned saying a word on behalf of the local public in this matter, although from past experience we have but too much reason to know that the advice of the journalist to the headstrong official falls like the seed of the sower on stony ground. We will make the Railway Company a present of the admission that they have made Surat and Amrolee the thriving towns they are; the latter especially deriving all its consequence from these Locomotive Workshops. The place has come to be comfortably colonized, so to say, by a respectable European population. It is healthy, central, and cheap; and we can say of it what we cannot of many Indian towns of greater and older prestige, that it is social and indeed enjoyable. Would the Railway Company ruthlessly strangle this promising little bantling of their own, just to add to the patrimony of an elder son? If they do they will be guilty of a high social misdemeanour, and the English wives and daughters located at Amrolee will have on blessings to spare for the perpetrators of such remorseless cruelty.

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THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONGRESS.

(*Madras Times*)

The third group of questions considered by the International Sanitary Conference was divided into three subjects; namely, first, sanitary preventive measures; secondly, quarantine; and, thirdly, special means to be adopted in the East to preserve Europe from invasions of cholera. In the present article we shall give the principal conclusions on these subjects at which the Conference arrived, and those with which we, in India, are more immediately concerned. We shall do this as briefly as possible; although we fear that in our efforts to reduce the voluminous proceedings to small but nutritious bulk we have been "evaporating to dryness."

The first question to be considered was :—Are there any preventive measures by which the original sources of cholera in India might be extinguished ?—understanding by an original source or focus "every locality in which cholera has established itself *permanently*, without enquiring whether this permanence is due to certain natural conditions of soil and climate, or to artificial condition created by man himself, to renewed and continued causes of generation, or simply to repeated transmissions of the disease." This method of viewing original foci restricts the researches and recommendations of the Committee to 'such hygienic measures as are everywhere admitted to be efficacious against every kind of pestilential disease :" and to the extent to which the measures advocated "are applicable, or have been already applied to India." "Coached" by Dr. Goodeve the Report proceeds to enumerate the sanitary measures effected, or in progress in this country. Calcutta, as might have been expected, comes out strongest, with its system of drainage "under construction," its scheme of water-supply "sanctioned," its "prospective" construction of a slaughterhouse, and one or two things actually done. Bombay fares somewhat worse (to Dr. Leith's disgust); and poor Madras is merely described as having "plans in course of preparation for the construction of great aqueducts for the supply of excellent water, an improvement to which will be added an excellent system of drainage." More than two years have passed since this was written and we are not much farther on! After mentioning the improvements which have been, and are being effected in the sanitary condition of troops, the Report goes on to the subject of pilgrimages; attributing the freedom of Converam from Cholera in 1864 and 1865 to the preventive hygienic measures adopted and justly. When, however, it gives sanitary precautions in the Bombay Presidency the credit of averting outbreaks of cholera in 1865 from all but two out of ninety-four assemblages of pilgrims it goes rather too far even for Dr. Leith. The measures necessary for avoiding the dangers of pilgrimage are classed under two heads—the hindering the development of the disease at the places of aggregation; and secondly, its propagation by pilgrims returning to their homes. The great difficulties attending the regulation of pilgrimages are obvious enough, and proceedings of Governments in this direction must be merely tentative. The Committee dispaired of discovering any direct means of extinguishing cholera at its sources, but laid great stress upon general sanitary measures—and especially coercive restriction and isolation with a view to preventing importation from elsewhere, and allowing hygienic means within opportunity to work out their end.

The next two Sections, (taking the order adopted in Dr. Leith's Abstract) are occupied with consideration of the sanitary precautionary measures necessary to prevent the importation of cholera by sea, and to lessen the risk of its introduction into ports. Then follow the measures for diminishing the predisposition of places in general to the reception of the disease. Air vitiated by over-crowding or through stagnation—as the same number of cubic feet of space will suffice for a variable number of individuals according as the air is more or less rapidly renewed, or not at all. Air, being supposed the chief vehicle of the poison, if slowly and insufficiently renewed, can communicate the disease to many more persons then it would if freely agitated. There is, moreover, a third source of vitiation—the intermixture of deleterious gases. Impure water, also, is an important predisposing cause; whether it be derived from wells and reservoirs contaminated by percolation, or from rivers polluted by the direct introduction of organic matters. Pure water is to be used when it can be had; when it can't boiling and filtering must be employed. The soil of towns, again must be preserved from becoming saturated with fecal and other organic matters, whereby the air above it and the water which percolates through it are poisoned. The utilization of sewage is still a vexed question, into which we shall not enter. We are cautioned against a general emptying of latrines and clearing of drains in order to repress an epidemic of cholera in the outset. Such measures are rather favorable to its propagation. Rain water should be rapidly carried off so that it may not sink into the soil, and the ground should be thoroughly dried by subsoil drainage. These, and other general sanitary measures are declared to be efficacious means of opposing the reception of cholera and of lessening its ravages, the immediate disinfection and removal of excrementicious matters ranking high amount hygienic precautions, more specially in cholera epidemics. Preventive measures having failed, and the disease having gained a footing, our efforts are to be directed, in the first place, towards diminishing the number of persons attacked and secondly the mortality amongst them. House to house visitation is the first recommendation—a measure obviously inapplicable to this country. Medical attendance, isolation and disinfection scarcely needed inculcation. Ample accommodation in special hospitals, or in separate wards of general hospitals should be provided. The linen and clothing of patients brought to hospital should be disinfected at once—burnt if possible. Nurses should be chosen from amongst those who have already suffered from cholera (and not died, we presume); they should have hours for rest which are to be passed out of hospital; and they should be most scrupulous in the matter of personal cleanliness. All communication with infected places should be temporarily interrupted if possible. This is the most obvious and most effective means of prevention. Opportune change of place is an efficacious measure to prevent the outbreak of the disease in caravans, bodies of troops, &c., and to check its extension. Immediate disinfection is a means of great value in time of cholera, and a special treatise on disinfectants is appended to the Report. We are told that experience teaches that cholera may be extinguished while its foci are few, and isolation and disinfection work together. Disinfection is recognized by the Committee as a powerful auxiliary in diminishing predisposition, destroying the germ already imported, and limiting the extension of the epidemic.

We pass over the Report on the preventive measures to be adopted in Europe in order to exclude cholera from Europe; which treats of restrictive measures in general; of sanitary cordons and isolation; of quarantine establishments and lazarets; of regulations applicable to arrivals with cholera and of disinfection; and of the bill of health and the verbal declaration. The report on the measures to be taken in the East to prevent new invasions of cholera into Europe is divided into two parts; one treating of means to be adopted in India, the other of precautions to be taken in the countries between India and Europe. The former is obviously the more important; on the principle that "the nearer to the original source that quarantine and other preventive measures against cholera are applied, the less onerous and the more efficacious are they likely to be as regards the preservation of Europe." The practical recommendations do not help us very much. We are told of the necessity for continued investigation into the special conditions which produce and maintain endemic cholera, and for pursuing the hygienic improvements already begun. With regard to pilgrimages we are advised to endeavour to restrict the number of pilgrims by compelling them to supply themselves with a pass which shall only be granted to those who can prove that they have sufficient means for the journey; secondly, to establish in all places of pilgrimage a sanitary system in accordance with the teaching of present and future experience; thirdly, in case of cholera having actually broken out among the pilgrims, to prevent the return of infected persons until the subsidence of the epidemic and the disinfection of the survivors. This last recommendetion could not be carried out.

Having lately drawn attention in these columns to the recommendations of the Conference with reference to the Mecca pilgrimage bills of health to be carried by every vessel leaving an Indian port, sanitary inspection at the entrance to the Red Sea, establishment of a quarantine station on the coast of Arabia, and prohibition of the Hajj to destitute Musalmans, it is unnecessary to go over the same ground again. The whole volume of proceedings will repay perusal, but for persons of ordinary reading powers Dr. Leith's Abstract will be found more convenient and sufficiently full of information.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.*)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants [illegible] and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

			per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	do.
„ 4	do.	1s. 11 7/8d.	do.
„ 3	do.	1s. 11 13/16d.	do.
„ 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
„ 1	do.	1s. 11 11/16d.	do.
„ demand		1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.
On Paris	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 11½d.	

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 25th April 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).

—ESTABLISHED IN India 1844.
Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

		per Rupee
6 months' sight	at 2s.	
4 do.	at 1s. 11 7/8d.	„
3 do.	at 1s. 11 13/16d.	„
2 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	„
1 do.	at 1s. 11 11/16d.	„
On demand	at 1s. 11⅝d.	„
On Scotland and Ireland	at 1s. 11 9/16d.	„
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	at 1s. 11 1/2d.	„

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not at any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3 : Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 29th April, 1868

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—

			per Rupee
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s.		
„ 4 do.	1s. 11¾d.		„
„ 3 do.	1s. 11 13/16d		„
„ 2 do.	1s. 11 3/4d.		„
„ 1 do.	1s. 11 11/16d.		„
On demand	1s. 11 ⅝d.		„
On Scotland do.	1s. 11 9/16d.		„
On Ireland do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight			

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months.. .. .. .. 6 per cent.
6 do. .. .. 5 „
3 do. .. .. 4 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 27th April 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. —

		per Rupee.
6 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 2s. 0d.	
4 do.	at 1s. 11 13/16d.	„
3 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	„
2 do.	at 1s. 11 11/16d.	„
1 do.	at 1s. 11⅝d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11½d	„

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees ; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000 ; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 28th April, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£464,100.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 32,200.
Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London........No. 80, King William Street.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
„ 6 „ „ 5 „
„ 12 „ „ 6 „

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 21st April 1868.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.

—The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE—NOT LIABLE TO FORFEITURE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY

is prepared to grant Policies as above, at ordinary and moderate rates of Premium, on approved Lives.

Forms of Proposal and every information to be had at the Society's Offices.

J. L. NAPIER HAY,
Secretary in India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th February 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, a large and very light DOG CART, and a good trotting HORSE, with HARNESS complete. The Cart and Harness is nearly new, and the HORSE in good condition. Apply, by letter, to "A. B.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, AT MATHERAN, a House called "MARY LODGE." It is well-built, has a Verandah 45 feet by 9; a Sitting-room, two Bed-rooms, two Bath-rooms, and the Roof is covered with Corrugated Iron. The House is fully furnished—the list of furniture, with other particulars, can be obtained on application to
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 17th April 1868.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of :—
Gent's Calf Walking Boots, xetra stout.
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots.
Do. Calf Wellington's, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.
29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS—Marine Street.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron, 22, and 24 gauge.
Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Horizontal Engine.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Portable Engine.
Boiler Tubes, 3¼ and 3½ outside diameter.
Shortly expected a shipment of 20 gauge Galvanized Corrugated Iron.
Bombay, 26th March 1868.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
NO. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND NO. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "DELHI."

Fun, Vol. VI. ....Rs.	3	8
Florence Marryatt's Gup from India	8	0
Trollope's Can you forgive her?	2	4
Hamley's Operations of War	21	0
Gladstone's Ecce Homo	3	12
Cooper's Ned Myers	0	8
Lillywhite's Cricketter's Guide for 1868	0	12
Mabel Vaughan, and Vine's Mother and Child. Each	0	8
The Model Dockyard, and the Rob Roy Canoe. Each	0	12
Weale on Rigging Ships	1	2
Neil's Art of Public Speaking	0	12
The Engineer's Sheet Almanac for 1868	1	8
Engineering Facts and Figures, 1868	4	8
New Infantry Drill, pocket edition	0	12
Artillery Regimental Standing Orders	1	2
Enquire within upon Everything	2	0
Play Books.—Sheep in Wolf's Clothing; Good woman of the wood; Belphigor; Idiot Witness; Don Cæsar de Bazan; Going to Chobham; Dead Shot; Hut of the Red Mountain; Sarah's Young Man; Child of the Regiment; Poor Pillicoddy; the Englishman in India. Each	0	8
Clarke's Catechism of Music	0	12
Boosey's Drawing room Music Book, 2 vols	6	0
——— German Concertina Instructor	0	12
Chappell's 50 Secular Airs for the Harmonium	1	2
——— 20 Anthems for ditto	1	2
——— Instructor for ditto	1	2
A Carte-de-Visite Album, to hold 4 in a page. (Very handsome.)	45	0
Ditto to hold 6 ditto (Ditto)	42	8

(*Only one of each received*)

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

BOND STREET, Musical Magazine, 12 numbers	9	0
EXETER HALL, (sacred) ditto ditto	9	0
HANOVER SQUARE, ditto ditto	9	0
SONG.—Come sing to me again	1	0
———Home, Sweet home	0	12
———Hilda	1	8
———Polly Perkins of Paddington Green	1	8
———The Captain in the Whiskers	1	0
———WALTZ.—The Hilda	2	0

BOOKS FOR SALE.

Kesteven's Domestic Practice of Medicine ......Rs.	3	12
Beasley's Druggist's Receipt Book. 6th Edn.	4	8
——— Book of Prescriptions. 3rd Edn.	4	8
——— Pocket Formulary. 8th Edn.	4	8
Shaw's Medical Remembrancer. 5th Edn.	1	12
Dr. Pereira's Selections from Physicians' Prescriptions	3	12
Dr. West on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood	12	0
Fergusson's Practical Surgery. 4th Edn.	7	12
Tanner's Index of Diseases, and their treatment	8	0
Colenso's Arithmetic for Schools	8	0
Key to ditto, by Hunter	3	12
Domestic Management of Children and Servants	1	4
Dictionary of Classical Quotations, with index verborum	4	8
The Girl's Own Book. By Mrs. Child	3	8
The Child's Own Book. 300 illustrations	3	12
Every Little Boy's Book. 250 illustrations	2	12
Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy	3	12
Ditto handsomely bound and illustrated	15	12
Nugent's English and French and v. v. Dictionary	2	8
Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography. By Rev. W. Webster	1	12
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Adventures of Baron Munchausen. Ditto	10	8
History of Croquemitaine. Ditto (*Cover damaged*)	9	0
Cassell's Illustrated Family Bible	25	0
——— Bible Dictionary. 2 vols. in 1. 600 illustrations	15	0
——— Bunyan's Holy War. Illustrated	5	12
——— Illustrated Readings. Edited by Tom Hood	5	12
——— Book of Sacred Poems. Rs. 10½ and	5	12
——— Family Prayer Book. By Revds. Garbett and Martin	5	12
——— Bright Thoughts for Little Ones	4	8
——— The Child's Garland of Little Poems	4	8
——— Favourite Poems by gifted Bards	4	8
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——— Picture History of England in 40 Engravings	2	12
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Chambers's Etymological English Dictionary. Edited by Jas. Donald	3	12
Newman's Handbook of modern Arabic, consisting of a practical grammar, with numerous examples, dialogues, and newspaper extracts, in a European type	4	8
Chambers's Mathematical Tables, consisting of logarithmic, nautical, and other tables. New edn. '67	2	12
The Ghost Hunter. By John Banim	0	12
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Jas. and H. Smith's Rejected Addresses, &c.	0	12
The Millionaire. By D. Costello	1	8
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Up among the Pandies. By Lt. V. D. Majendie	1	8
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The Ladder of Life : a heart history. By A. B. Edwards	0	12
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Nothing but Money. By T. S. Arthur	0	12
Singleton Fontenoy, R. N. By Jas. Hannay	0	12
Cassell's Complete Atlas of the World, containing 260 folio Maps, beautifully engraved and coloured, presenting a full and most accurate survey of the World's Surface. Bound half morocco	40	0
Legends & Theories of the Bhuddists. By R. S. Hardy	7	8

JUST RECEIVED FROM CALCUTTA AND MADRAS

The Bengal Army List, corrected to 31st March. Rs.	5	8
Broughton's Civil Procedure Code	22	8
Mayne's Commentaries on the Penal Code, 5th Ed.	14	8
Norton on the Law of Evidence, 6th Edition	17	8
Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Whipping and Police Acts	5	8
Collett on the Law of Torts and Damages	7	8
The Abbe Dubois on the manners and customs of the People of India. 2nd Edition	20	0
Theobald's Acts of the Legislative Council of India for 1867	6	0
Foord's Notes on Building and Road-making, &c. &c.	5	8
Conductor Skinner's work on Indian and Burman Timbers	6	
The Griffin's A. D. C. By Blunt Spurs. The best work extant on diseases of Horses in India	12	

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 14th April, 1868.

INSURANCES.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED—1843.
Messrs. JAMES, HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept Risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels at current rates of premium to England, and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M. P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—

FIRE AND LIFE—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)
TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.
Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS.—Messrs. Harmood Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M. D. Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M. D., London; F. S. Stedman, M. D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
Bombay Board.
S. L. ACLAND, Esq.
H. SOMERVILLE, Esq.
W. NIXON, Esq.
A. E. ASHLEY, Esq.
Agents at Bombay.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Ld)
1st October 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000

sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Fire premiums 1862	300,690	15	11
Do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of	64,735	10	

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residens in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Pariament 6, William IV., Cap. 64.—INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,237,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-FIVE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

H. Cleveland, Esq.	J. Bogie, Esq.
A. Hay, Esq.	J. Dunbar, Esq.
	H. G. Dunlop, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Medical Referee.	*Solicitors.*
Dr. F. S. Stedman.	Messrs. Kelly & Co.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring...	£7,590,968
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,458,379
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were	£823,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit.	„ 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium..	240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate	Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above...	„ 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium Rs.	123 0 0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED. AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e. without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when he Medical Fee shall be paid by the assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation,
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES IN CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CEYLON, AND CHINA.
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Revenue—nearly £1,000 per diem.

Indian New Business progressing at the rate of upwards of £20,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
Agents— „ EWART, LATHAM & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD.)
Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
„ THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
Secretary—D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Polices or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher :—

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Civil. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Age.
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	8	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages :—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	44	45	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.
Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay,

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES. 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

—Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.
J. Alexander Hankey, Esq.—Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits. Rs. a. p.	For the whole term of Life. Without profits. Rs. a. p.	Age next birthday.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year. Rs. a. p.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. Seven years. Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

**** NONE but ONE or HALF ANNA STAMPS will hereafter be received in payment of Bills. Any others sent will be returned, as they are of no use to us. HALF AN ANNA must be added for each Rupee's worth of Stamps sent.*

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BARODA."

Collingwood's Rambles of a Naturalist on the Shores and Waters of the China Sea. (Illustrated.) ....Rs.	12	0
A Sister's Bye-Hours. By author of Studies and Stories	3	12
Muir's Sanscrit Texts, Vol. I.	15	12
Merx's Vocabulary of the Tigre Language	2	12
Who breaks pays. By author of Cousin Stella	0	12
Ned Locksley the Etonian	1	8
The Flying Dutchman	1	8
Wise's History of Medicine. 2 vols	12	0
Carter's The Gardener's Vade-Mecum	0	12
Tanner's Practice of Medicine	15	12
Thomson and Tait's Treatise on Natural Philosophy, Vol. I.	18	12
Fayrer's Clinical Surgery in India	12	0
Marryatt's Poor Jack. (Illustrated.)	4	8
Campin's work on Iron Roofs	11	4
Glen's Law of Contracts	6	8
Dempsey on Moving Bridges. 2 parts	23	12
——— on Iron Roofs	47	4
——— on Timber Roofs. 2 parts	23	12
Artillery Regimental Standing Orders, Dress Regulations, &c.	3	12
Boswell's Life of Johnson	2	12
Mavor's Spelling Book	0	12
New Infantry Drill, 1867	0	12
Culley's Practical Telegraphy	8	0
Sabine on the Electric Telegraph	9	8
The Queen's Tour in the Highlands	1	14
Miss Frere's Old Deccan Days	9	0
Tinsley's Magazine, Vol. I.	6	0
Goods Words, bound volume for 1867	5	12
Sterne's Tristram Shandy	0	8
Sterne's Sentimental Journey	0	8
Norie's Merchant's and Shipmaster's Ready Calculator	5	4
Baldwin on Whist. Cavendish ditto. Each	2	12
Jacob on Construction of Retaining Walls	0	12
——— of Storage Reservoirs	1	8
Robertson Irrigation in Spain	0	12
The Magistrate's and Constable's Guide	7	8
Letts's Household Expences Book	3	8
——— Washing Book for Families	0	8
——— Receipt Book	1	8
Bills Payable and Receivable Book	6	8
Claret's Freemasonry (with lock and key.)	35	0
Griffin's Chemical Handicraft	4	0
Poems by the author of Schonberg Cotta Family	5	0
The Lover's Correspondent	0	8
Good for Nothing. By W. Melville	4	8
Pitman's Phonographic Reader	0	8
——— Teacher	0	8
——— Phrase Book	1	8
——— Copy Book	0	4
——— Reporter's Companion	2	0
——— Manual	1	2
——— Questions	0	4
Odell's System of Shorthand, with Supplement	1	0
Bell's Stenography	0	12
——— Reporter's Manual	2	0
Play Books.—To oblige Benson ; Tell travestie ; Cockneys in California ; Perfection ; Grimshaw, Bagshaw, &c. Each	0	8
——— The Black Shoemaker	0	12
Rimbault's "Ave Maria," for the Harmonium	1	2
——— 200 Chants, ancient and modern, ditto	3	0
Westropp's 120 Dances for the Violin	0	8
Montgomery's ditto ditto	0	12
Bond Street, Nos. 1 to 4	3	0
Exeter Hall, Nos. 1 to 3	2	4
Hanover Square, No. 6	0	12

INDISPENSIBLE FOR CONTINENTAL TRAVELLERS.

Bradshaw's Railway Guide for March	3	0
——— Phrase Books :—Anglo-Italian ; Anglo-French ; Anglo-Spanish ; and Anglo-German. Each	0	12

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

SONG.—The Eye that brightens when I come	1	
———The Liquid Gem	1	

SUNDRIES.

Ball Programme Pencils. Per dozen	0	8
Best Anglo-German Rosewood Concertinas. 22 keys	35	0
French Cue Tips. Per dozen	0	8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 28th April 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines —

Fine Pale Sherry in 3	doz. cases qts.	Rs.	27	per doz.	
do.	do.		29	„	
Superior Port in 3 & 2	doz. cases qts.	Rs.	27	„	
„ „ 2	„ pts.		14	„	
Old Tom		Rs.	20	„	
Brandy 1	„	„	32	„	
Whiskey	„	„	15	„	

30th April 1868. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, from Messrs. BRANDENBURG FRERES BORDEAUX.

COGNAC	Extra fine quality	Rs. 58 per dozen.	
	Superior do.	„ 32 „	
	No. 1	„ 25 „	
	„ 2	„ 18 „	
	Aux Armes	„ 14 „	
	Au bouquet	„ 12 „	
		quarts	*pints.*
CLARET	Medoc	Rs. 10	12
	St. Julien	„ 12	14
	Larose	„ 16	18
	Chateau Leoville	„ 24	26
	Chateau Lafite	„ 30	32
SAUTERNE	Haut	„ 13	15

BELL VENTZ & LUCIUS,
Sole Agents for Messrs. Brandenburg Freres.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing, Chemist, 17 & 18, Speck's Fields, Mile end New Town, London. This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling, refreshing*, and *mild aperient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *Saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N. B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent are bonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

IN CHANCERY.—CAUTION.—BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the COURT OF CHANCERY for an INJUNCTION to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Lables complained of.

Also BISHOP'S NEW REMEDY FOR SEA SICKNESS should be in the hands of every person travelling by sea.

TREACHER & Co., Agents, for Western India.

SARSAPARILLA.—WILKINSON'S (Late Bridge's) Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, Prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best.—*Medical Review.*

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public. See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark—W in a Diamond.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.—WILKINSON'S Preparations of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it Sold in one-eight, quarter, and half-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.—For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles by the following Agents :—
Bombay.—Treacher & Co. ; Rogers & Co. ; Perozshah Brothers.
Surat.—Essabhoy Hobatbhoy.
Poona.—Rogers & Co. ; Treacher & Co.
Kurrachee.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co, Walter Meiklejohn.
Kotree.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.)
Calcutta.—Bathgate & Co., Old Court House Street.
Darjeeling.—Doyle & Co.
Madras.—Oakes & Co., Exchange Hall.
Colombo.—O'Halloran Brothers, Apothecaries' Hall Maitland & Co., Medical Hall.
Kandy.—Trowell & Co., Apothecaries' Hall ; D'Esterre Medical Hall.
Point de Galle.—C. J. Piters.
Singapore.—R. Little, the Dispensary.
Hong Kong.—J. Roberts & Co.
Shanghai.—H. Foggs & Co.
Cape of Good Hope.—*Grahamstown.*—Campbell & Co.
Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, (Late Wilkinson) Bridge & Co.
270, Regent Street, London, W.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS
The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,
of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF WINDOW GLASSES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 5th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Grant Road Godown of Messrs Volkart Brothers.

On account of the concerned—about 1,200 cases Window Glasses.

AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M. :—

2 Cases Embroidered Muslin.
1 do. White Muslin.
2 do. Gowns.
2 do. do. Assorted Colored.
1 do. Ladies' Embroidered Collars.
1 do. do. Gowns do. Borders.
2 do. Berlin Wools, Black and White.
2 do. do. do. Assorted Colored.
4 do. Coloured Muslin.
2 do. White Lappets.
4 do. T. Red Chintz.
2 do. Spotted Muslins.
1 do. Brass Sheets.
1 do. Tinfoil.
4 do. Wax Westa Matches, Large.
4 do. do. do. do., Small
3 do. Assorted Matches.
1 do. fancy Walking Sticks with Ivory handles and photograph.
2 Musical Boxes, playing 8 Tunes, with Drum and Bell, &c. &c.
4 Panoramic Views.

Household Furniture, &c., of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe, comprising Glassware, Plated Ware, Blackwood Round Table, Wardrobe, Dressing and Washing Tables, Teapoys, Chairs, Sideboard, Dining Table, Cooking Utensils, &c.

Bombay, 5th May 1868.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF VARIED PICTURES IN GILT, ROSEWOOD, MAPLE, AND OTHER FRAMES, MARBLE SLABS, MIRRORS, LOOKING GLASSES, &c., AT No. 27, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On TUESDAY next, the 5th and WEDNESDAY the 6th at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his shop, No. 27, Apollo Street Fort, all the stock of varied Pictures in Gilt, Rosewood, Maple and other Frames, Marble Slabs, &c., the property of Mr. Cursetjee Byramjee Polishwalla (closing up the accounts), the same consisting of a large assortment of Pictures in Gilt, Maple, Rosewood, and other Frames, Marble Slabs for Circular and Pier Tables, Teapoys of sizes. Empty Frames for Mirrors, Mahogany and Gilt Looking-Glasses, 600 square Slabs for floor and Gilt Moulding.

FOR SALE by auction on the 9th instant. (Opposite Lyewalla's Cottages)

A portable steam-engine, by Clayton, 15 horse-power.

Six Stone-Crushing Machines, adapted for preparing road metal.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

G. B. GLADDING.

WEEKLY SALE.

On THURSDAY next, the 7th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms in Marine Street—

5 Case Emmott's Confectionery.
5 Bales Sodawater Corks.
70 Reams Note Paper.
50 do. Foolscap Paper.
100 Pink Letter Papers.
1 Case Pictures, Prince and Princess.

By order of Khimchund Lalbhoy, and on account of the concerned, ex "Her Majesty"—

K. (in a dimond)—1/200, 200 Kegs Red Paint (invoiced as Red Lead.)

G. B. GLADDING.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.

SALE OF THE SHIP "FEZ ROBANEE."

To be sold by Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, unless previously disposed of by private contract, at their Rooms THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the fifth day of May, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Ship "Fez Robanee" of the register tonnage of 827 tons, and now lying in Bombay Harbour.

The Ship has been recently repaired, is now in good order and condition, and will be sold with all her Stores, Spars, Ropes, Sails, Boats, 2 Chronometers, Spy Glasses, &c.

A list of the Stores, &c., can be seen at the Office of, and any further particulars obtained from, the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF RIGHT, TITLE, AND INTEREST FOR LIFE OF ONE-FOURTH SHARE IN A VILLAGE AT WUDWUN, AND IN A GARDEN AT WURNIE, IN SALSETTE ZILLAH, BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE. (*In Re* Cursetjee Sorabjee, an Insolvent.)

On MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the right, title, and interest for life of one-fourth Share of the above Insolvent in a village at Wudwun, and in a garden at Wurnie, in Salsette Zillah.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A pair of first-rate dark bay Carriage Horses. Price Rs. 1,500.

One very handsome Mail Phaeton, built to order by Silk & Sons, London. Price Rs. 2,500. (Open to offers.)

About 25 Dozen of very superior Eau de Cologne at Rs. 10 per dozen.

One brilliant toned semigrand Pianoforte, in good order. One handsome Grey Arab Saddle Horse.

A Brougham with Horse and Harness complete.

A State Miniature Billiard Table, in good order, by Stevens of London.

AUCTION SALE OF NEAT AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE, HORSES, &c., AT MARINE LINES, ESPLANADE No. —

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Marine Lines, Esplanade, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Horses, &c., the property of a Gentleman changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Bombay, 5th May 1868. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th May, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following :—

4 Bales Grey Madapollams.
3 „ „ Shirtings.
2 „ „ Jacconets.
3 „ „ T. Cloths.
10 Cases Grey and White Dhotees.
3 „ Cotton Handkerchiefs.
2 „ Best Turkey Sponge.
3 „ Ruby Beads.
1 „ Superior Colored Writing Paper.
5 „ Adjusted Bar Weights.
2 Superior Fireproof Safes, 36 inch by 24 inch.
6 Double-barrel Guns in case complete.
6 do. do. without case.
1 do. Breach-loader and one do. Muzzle-loader in case complete.
1—12 Chambers and 1—20 Chambers Revolver in case
A few pairs patent Mail Axils 1½, 1¾, and 2 inch.
A quantity of 2½ in India Rubber Hose, worthy the attention of Shipmasters and Shipchandlers.
9 Tierce Beef, and 5 Barrels Pork.
54 Tins 2 lbs. Hill Tea from the Deyra Doon Tea Company.
6 „ 5 „ ditto ditto.
A Papier Machie Tray, gilt richly inland, with Pearl flower Vases, Cut Decanters, Cut and plain water Goblets with Glass, Finger Glasses, Pictures in maple and gilt frames, Boots and Shoes, &c.
10 Bales superior Canvas No. 1 to 5.
1 Bale 50 Bundles No. 4 Flax Twine 600 lbs.
2 Boxes 50 lbs. Superior Magenta Crystals in ½lb. Tins.
A Case of Grenadine Dresses.
10 „ 200 dozens Superior Eau de Cologne.
A Silver Hunting Watch, by Jones, with Gold Albert Chain.

POLICY OF INSURANCE.

On the life of Mr. Thomas Gahagan for Rs. 5,000 in the Albert Medical and Family Endowment Life Assurance Company.

On account of the first purchaser Razubally Lookmanjee by order of Messrs. Pallonjee Hormusjee Sons & Co.

1 Bale Hessians (binding Canvas).

At 2 P. M.,

If not previously disposed of,

A fashionable light cab Phaeton with hind rumble. The coach-box is moveable so as to make it self-driving at pleasure.

Also,

An Iron Grey Riding Horse, about 14-2, age 5½ years can be seen an hour after application.

A self-driving Phaeton in good condition.

A very genteel Landau.

SALE OF TEA.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account of the concerned, by order of Pursotumdass Munmohundass, in a godown No. 131 in Doongree Thunthun Pooree Street, near Khuruck, without the Fort, about 875 Chests Black and Green Pekoe Tea.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c.

At the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, TOMORROW WEDNESDAY, the 6th May, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Auction the following high-classed Horizontal Steam Engines and Cornish Boilers, constructed under special inspection :—

Engine 11 inch Cylinder	30 inch stroke	ft.		ft.	
			Boiler	15 0 by 4 0 in.	
13 „ „	36 „		„	20 0 by 4 6 in.	
13 „ „	36 „		„	20 0 by 4 6 in.	
15 „ „	42 „		„	23 0 by 4 9 in.	

A Screwing Machine
A Slotting Machine.
A Drilling Machine.
A quantity of Best Cast Steel, round square Octagon, Hexagon, and Flat.
Also, a quantity of Surplus Stock consisting of Gas and Water Cocks, House Furnishings, Tools, &c.

N. B.—The whole is now on view, and private offers will be received up till the day of sale.

At the same time and place on account of the concerned—About 80 Tons English Bar Iron, Ex "Maritana."

BY THE INDIAN PENINSULAR, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK, IN LIQUIDATION.

On THURSDAY next, the 7th instant, at 2 P. M., the undersigned will under instructions from the Liquidators of the above Bank submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following Bills of Exchange :—

1 Bill for Rs. 9,018-9-6 drawn by Messrs. Trevor, Roper and Co. upon Tulla Nagsey.
1 do. do. 4,318-2-1 drawn by ditto on Sewchund Golabchund.
1 do. do. 24,577-12-4 drawn by McLean and Co., on Nurpall Mooljee.
1 do. do. 1,545-7-2 drawn by Woodhouse Kerrich and Co, upon Gella Girdhur.
1 do. do. 974-15-1 by ditto Vurdhman Premjee.
1 do. do. 1,491-6-10 by ditto Khimjee Visram.
1 do. do. 501-1-7 by ditto Jairam Visram.
do. dd. 1,040-4-2 by ditto Tulla Morarjee.
1 do. do. 992-12-8 by ditto Walljee Laljee.
1 do. do. 464-11-3 by ditto Ootumchund Muncharam.
1 do. do. 249-9-4 by ditto Lalljee Coorsey and Co.
1 do. do. 223-10-4 by ditto Pragjee Dwarkadass.
1 do. do. 402-15-1 by ditto Rysee Lalljee and Co.
1 do. do. 1,611-13-11 by ditto Manock Bhimjee.
1 do. do. 1,069-14-2 by ditto Muthooradass Vussonjee.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that by order of the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of May next, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the south side of Mirza Alli Mohamud Khan Street, commonly called Attar Molla, near Old Nagpada, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Bhooleshwer District, formerly in the occupation of Meman Mohamed Esmael been Hajee Mohamed Essack, and Suckeenabye, daughter of the late Jan Mohamed Cudia, and now in the occupation of the Mortgagor, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Kurrojee Attaree, on or towards the west by the house of Abba Motee Ghaswalla, on or towards the north by the public road and called Attaree Moola aforesaid, and on or towards the south by the sweeper's passage, and which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 196 square yards, be the same little more or less, and which said houses are assessed in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 191 and 192, in pursuance of the power of sale given in and by an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 13th day of December 1866, and made between Meman Abdool Gunney Cassum of the one part the Mortgager thereof, and Shaw Muccoonjee Mansuing of the other part the Mortgagee thereof, on account and at the risk of the said Mortgager.

N.B.—For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Henry S. Carter, the Mortgagee's Attorney, at his office, No. 11, Forbes Street, within the Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON BARGES.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms :—

11 Iron Barges, well adapted for the landing and shipping of Cargo in the harbour. Their dimensions are 64 feet 6 in. in length, 16 feet 2 inch in beams and 4 feet 2 inch in depth. They are lined with three inch Jungle Teak, have Hatchways 40 feet by 12 feet, and are fitted with a Mast, two Sails, Winch, Cable, and Anchor each. They are comparatively new, and can be inspected at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

4th May 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Piece Goods, Twist, &c., viz. :—

3 Cases Madder Prints.
3 „ White Shirtings.
700 Pieces of White Mulls.
300 „ „ Doria.

A superior batch of Alabastar Ware, comprising Horses Cows, Paper Weights, Centre Pieces, Lions, Flower Vases, Dogs, Fruits, &c.,

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Goolam Mahomed Russoolally—
2 Dozen Pocket Watches.

On account and risk of the first purchaser, Esmaljee Allibhoy—
2 cases Letter Paper.

On account and risk of the first purchaser, Abdoolally Esmailjee—
1 Case Blue Lead Foolscap, 12 lbs.
1 „ Envelopes.

On account and risk of the first purchaser, Esmailjee Moosajee—
6 dozen 2 feet 4 fold Foot Rules.

On account and risk of the first purchaser, Sewjee Allibhoy—
12 Dozen Hand Saws, 24 and 28 inches.

On account and risk of the first purchaser, Allibhoy Solojee —
16 Dozen 2 feet 4 fold Foot Rules.
15 „ Monkey Saws.
230 „ Hinges, assorted sizes.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 4th May 1868

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES GEDDES, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. AGENTS.—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. AND W. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.